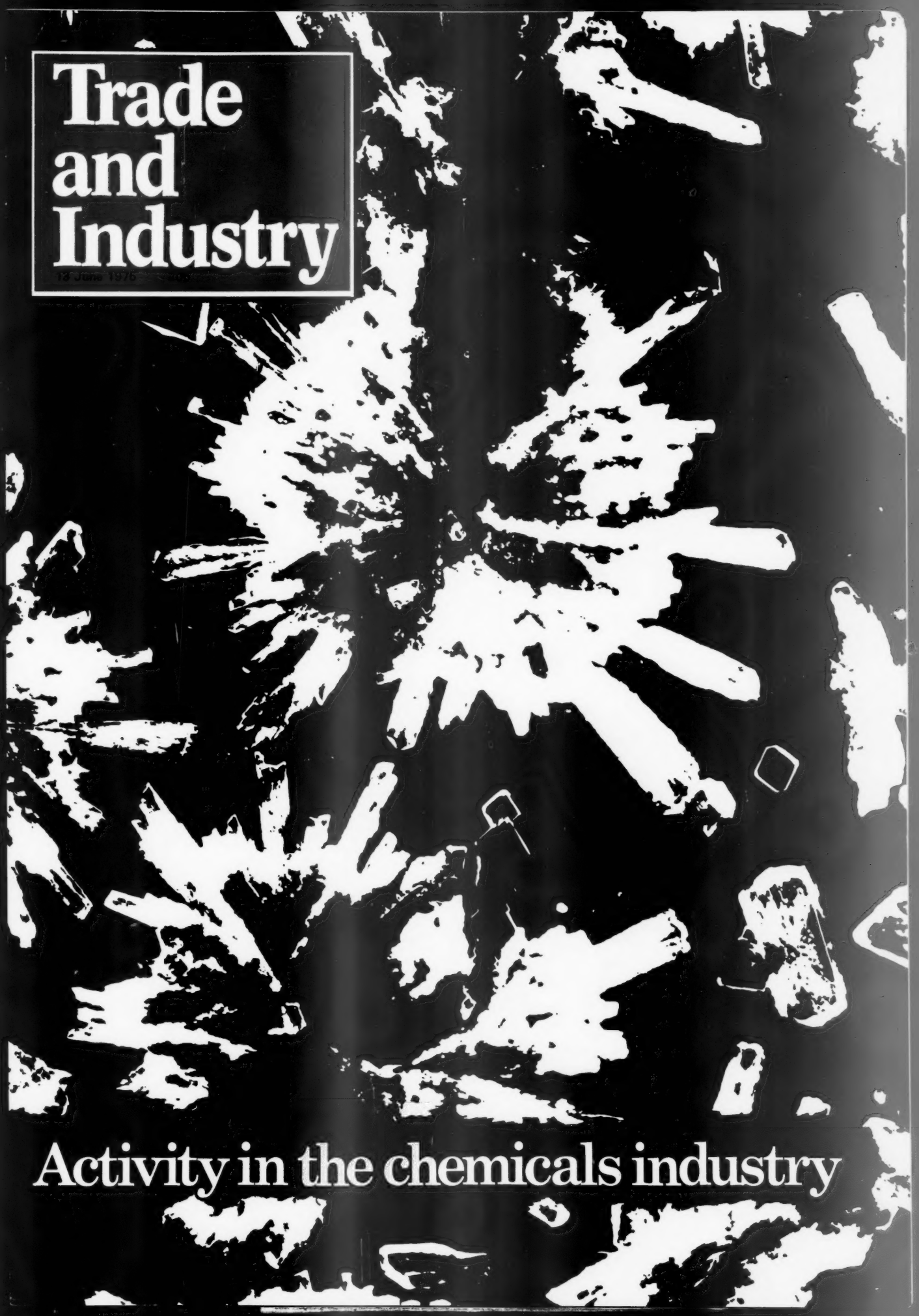
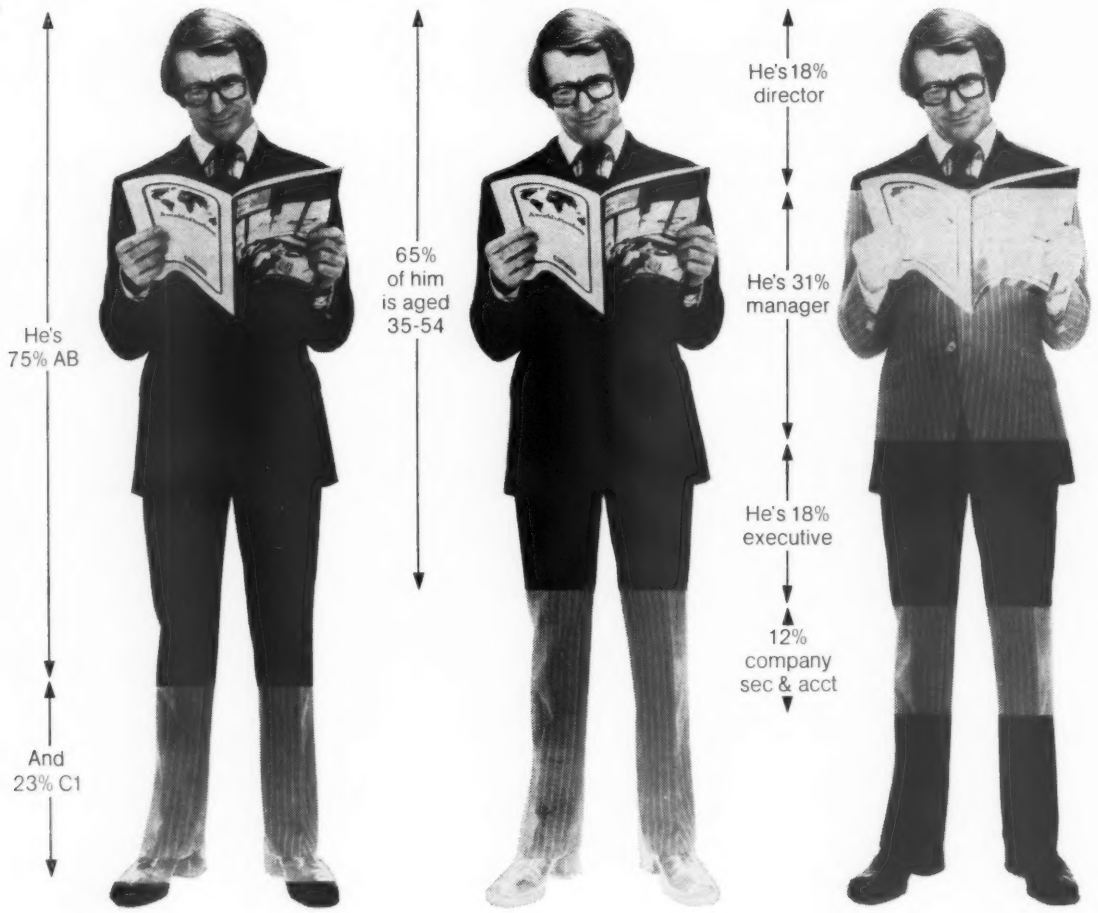
Trade and Industry

13 June 1975



Activity in the chemicals industry

Who you're reaching when you use Trade and Industry



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Trade and Industry

13 June 1975

News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection

Our quarterly statistical article 'Activity in the chemicals industry' (page 635), again covers a lot of ground – commodity sales and output, imports and exports, home market prices, prices of materials and fuel purchased by the industry, employment and capital expenditure. The cover design is based on a photograph of potassium ferricyanide crystals, magnified 400 times, reproduced by courtesy of ICI Pharmaceuticals Division.

Trade and Industry

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Owing to an industrial dispute a certain number of items which would normally appear in this issue have been held over.

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Home News

Eric Varley becomes Secretary of State for Industry

Left: The Rt. Hon. Eric Varley.

Above: Mr. Gregor MacKenzie.

Among ministerial changes announced by the Prime Minister on 10 June, was the appointment of the Rt. Hon. Eric Varley, formerly Secretary of State for Energy, as Secretary of State for Industry.

The Rt. Hon. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, formerly Secretary of State for Industry, was appointed Secretary of State for Energy.

Mr. Gregor MacKenzie, formerly Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Industry, was appointed Minister of State, Department of Industry.

The Prime Minister will direct the Government's consultations and policy decisions on final stages of the Industry Bill and its subsequent implementation.

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. Harold Lever, and the Paymaster General, Mr. Edmund Dell, will continue with their responsibility for detailed negotiation with the oil companies on majority state participation in current North Sea licences.

The Prime Minister has asked Mr. Benn to concentrate his attention upon the speedy landing of North Sea oil so that Britain can achieve self-sufficiency by the earliest possible date and by establishing close contact with the workers on the sites to overcome disputes affecting the delivery of North Sea oil equipment.

New insurance regulations

Regulations which define and limit for the first time, the types of assets and indices to which life insurance policies may be linked for the purpose of determining benefits come into effect on 1 July 1975.

The new Regulations – the Insurance Companies (Linked Properties and Indices Regulations 1975) – arise from the recommendations of the Scott Committee which reported on linked life assurance in 1973. The Scott Committee took the view that, for linked schemes to be seen to operate fairly, the assets to which benefits may be linked should be limited to those types for which it is possible to obtain a generally acceptable and reasonably reliable market value. Similarly it felt that the indices used should be those generally recognised and independently calculated.

The Regulations identify the categories of assets meeting these criteria. In essence these are:

Securities quoted on specified stock exchanges.

Land and buildings in specified countries.

Units in authorised unit trusts.

Loans to or deposits with specified banks and institutions and the Government, public and local authorities, and nationalised undertakings.

The indices specified in the Regulations are the *Financial Times* Ordinary Stock Index and the *Financial Times* Actuaries Share Indices.

King & Co

Chartered Surveyors
1 Snow Hill, London, EC1
Telephone 01-236 3000 Telex 885485
Manchester · Leeds · Brussels

Industrial and commercial property

Points from the Regulations

Securities: the listed security markets are those of the UK, the EEC countries, Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, Japan, Norway, Spain, South Africa, Hong Kong and the USA.

Land and buildings: the listed territories are the UK, the EEC countries, Australia, Canada, the Channel Islands, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, the Isle of Man, New Zealand, Spain, South Africa, Singapore and the USA.

Loans and deposits: the listed institutions are the Bank of England, the National Savings Bank, Giro, recognised trustee savings banks, registered building societies and those banking and discount houses recognised for the purposes of the Protection of Depositors Act 1963.

The new Regulations are made unde Section 68 and 86 of the Insurance Companies Act 1974.

Previous regulations made under the Insurance Companies Amendment Act 1973, since consolidated in the 1974 Act, or under the 1974 Act itself are:

		Made	Came into operation
SI 1973 No. 2064	The Insurance Companies (Identification of LT Assets and Liabilities) Regulations 1973	7 Dec. 1973	1 Jan. 1974
SI 1974 No. 902	The Insurance Companies (Intermediaries) Regulations 1974	23 May 1974	27 June 1974
SI 1974 No. 1051	The Insurance Companies (Intermediaries) (Amendment) Regulations 1974	18 June 1974	27 June 1974
SI 1974 No. 901	The Insurance Companies (Contents of Advertisements) Regulations 1974	23 May 1974	27 June 1974
SI 1974 No. 1052	The Insurance Companies (Contents of Advertisements) (Amendments) Regulations 1974	18 June 1974	27 June 1974
SI 1974 No. 2203	The Insurance Companies (Valuation of Assets) Regulations 1974	30 Dec. 1974	1 Feb. 1975

Other related regulations, also springing from recommendations of the Scott Committee, and specifying the method of valuation of certain of the 'listed' assets, and the qualifications of valuers appointed to value them will appear in due course.

Copies of the new Regulations (SI 1975/929) are available from HMSO at a price of 18p net (postage 5½p).

Another two Government factories for Wigan

The English Industrial Estates Corporation has announced that work is to start this month on two more advance factories for the Department of Industry in North West England.

Two units of 900 m² (10,000 sq. ft.), designed by Estates Corporation staff, are to be built on the Lamberhead Industrial Estate, Wigan, Greater Manchester.

The factories should be available for occupation by the end of the year.

Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958

The 1975 edition of the annual publication* containing particulars of persons and firms authorised to carry on the business of dealing in securities as at 31 January 1975 has now been issued by the Department of Trade. It contains the names and addresses of holders of principal's licences, of Associations of Dealers in Securities which are recognised by the Department of Trade and of Exempted Dealers. Particulars of unit trust schemes authorised by the Department are also included.

The following changes have taken place since 31 January and entries in the 1975 edition should be amended accordingly.

Licensed dealers

Additions:

Bradstock Blunt and Thompson (Life and Pensions) Ltd., Capel House, 62 New Broad Street, London EC2.

Camasca Securities Ltd., 40/42 Osnaburgh Street, London NW1 3NJ.

Corinthian Securities Ltd., 1–5 Harley Street, London W1N 1DA.

Devwest Ltd., Ingersol House, 9 Kingsway, London WC2B 6XF.

Downing (John Cottill Ralph Downing), 37 Upper Brook Street, London W1Y 1PE.

Flairford Securities Ltd., 38 King Street West, Manchester M3 2WZ.

Goseford Financial Management Ltd., 43–51 St. Mary Axe, London EC3A 8AL.

Greyhound International Financial Securities Ltd., 4 Grafton Street, London W1X 3LB.

Highgate Investments Ltd., 16 Highgate Close, London N6.

Milelane Finance Ltd., 196 High Street, Bromley, Kent.

Minet (J. H. Minet Life and Pensions Ltd.,) Minet House, 66 Prescot Street, London E1 8BU.

N07 Investments Ltd., Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4.

Professional Portfolio Planning Ltd., Sardinia House, 52 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3LZ.

Rossminster Acceptances Ltd., 1 Hanover Square, London W1R 9RD.

Silkbarn Management Ltd., 3rd Floor, Silkbarn Court, Tithebarn Street, London LZ2 LZ.

Thai Farmers Bank Ltd., 3 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9ED.

Wallace, Smith Trust Co. Ltd., 4 Tokenhouse Buildings, Kings Arm Yard, London EC2.

Wien (M. S. Wien and Co. Inc.), 20 Copthall Avenue, London EC2.

Deletions:

Ambion Guarantee Ltd., 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AA.

Cannon Street Acceptances Ltd., 51 Grosvenor Street, London W1X 0AN.

Court Trust Ltd., Northern House, Queen's Road, Sheffield S2 4DJ.

Earnings (Finance) Ltd., Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, London EC2N 2HR.

First Maryland Ltd., 38 Trinity Square, London EC3P 3BL.

Irwin and Co. Ltd., Swann House, 34 Queen Street, London EC4R 1BR.

Japan International Bank Ltd., 7-8 King Street, London EC2R.

London and County (Foreign) Ltd., 3 London Wall Buildings, London EC2M 5PH.

London and County Securities Ltd., 3 London Wall Buildings, London EC2M 5PH.

London and Trinity Sq. Securities Ltd., 12/13 Beaumont Mews, London W1N 3LP.

Robinson Frere and Co. Ltd., Chesterfield House, 26–28 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 3PQ.

Ross (G. Ross and Co. Ltd.), 25 Harley Street, London W1N 2BR.

Change of name:

Beverley Bentinck Ltd., to British Credit Trust Ltd., PO Box No. 8 Paragon House, Ferensway, Hull HU1 3UG.

Salmon (Stewart Salmon and Co. Ltd.) to Selective Guaranty Ltd., 8 South Street, London W1Y 5PJ.

Change of address:

Burway Securities Ltd., 14 Church Street, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.

Chesterfield Street Trust Ltd., 19 Hanover Square, London W1R 0JP.

Concorde Trust Ltd., Gillett House, 55 Basinghall Street, London EC2V 5DU.

Coyne Investment Management Ltd., Underbeeches, Underhill Park Road, Reigate, Surrey.

Dalscot Ltd., 17 Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh EH3 7TP.

F and C Management Ltd., 1-2 Laurence Pountney Hill, London EC4R 0BA.

Gibbs (Antony Gibbs Personal Financial Planning Ltd.), 23 Blomfield Street, London EC2M 7NL.

Grimshawe (P. R. Grimshawe and Co. Ltd.), Yorkshire House, Greek Street, Leeds LS1 5TW.

Henderson Financial Management Ltd., 11 Austin Friars, London EC2N 5ED.

Hewitt (R. J. D. Hewitt and Co. Ltd.), Empire House, 8 St Martins-Le-Grand, London EC1A 4DN.

Leicester Industrial Securities Ltd., 17 Station Road, Hinkley, Leicester.

London and City Trust Ltd., 18 Seymour Street, London W1H 5WB.

London Law Securities Ltd., 203 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London EC4Y 0EN.

* 'Particulars of Dealers in Securities and of Unit Trusts 1975' published under the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958. Copies obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office and Government Bookshops (price 65p, by post 73p).

Portfolio Management Ltd., 14 Charter House Square, London EC1M 6JU.
St Andrew Industrial Finance Ltd., 9 Elm Row, Edinburgh EH7 4AR.
Saxon Nominees Ltd., Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HE.
Security Selection Ltd., 8 The Crescent, Minories, London EC3N 2LY.
Stanhope Finance Ltd., Rowden House, Green Lane, Leeds LS19 7DT.
Westavon Securities Ltd., 17 Princess Victoria Street, Clifton, Bristol BS8 4BX.

Exempted dealers

Additions:

Hokkaido Takushoku Bank Ltd., 6 Basinghall Street, London EC2R 2DR.
Japan International Bank Ltd., 7/8 King Street, London EC2V 8DX.
Sumitomo Trust and Banking Co. Ltd., 62/63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2N 2AB.
Swiss Bank Corporation (International) Ltd., 99 Gresham Street, London EC2P 2BR.

Deletions:

Gerrard and Reid Ltd., 32 Lombard Street, London EC3.
Power Securities Corporation Ltd., Randolph House, Wellesley Road Croydon, Surrey.

Change of Name:

Orion Bank Ltd., to Orion Termbank Ltd., 1 London Wall, London EC2Y 5JK.

Change of address:

Banco de Santander SA, Bansander House, 30/32 Watling Street, London EC4P 4JH.
Bates (Edward Bates and Sons Ltd.), Cunard House, 88 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 3DA.
Bates (Edward Bates Mounthall Ltd.), Cunard House, 88 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 3DA.
British Maritime Trust Ltd., 105 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 5HH.
Close Brothers Ltd., Finlay House 82-84 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 4BY.
Cripps Warburg Ltd., 20 Birchin Lane, London EC3.
Danube Navigation Co. Ltd., 105 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 5HH.
Edinburgh Industrial Finance Ltd., 8 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4DR.
European Brazilian Bank Ltd., Bucklersbury House, 11 Wallbrook, London EC4N 8HP.
Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation Ltd., 91 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8XP.
Industrial Mergers Ltd., 91 Waterloo Road London SE1 8XP.
Keyser Ullman Ltd., 25 Milk Street, London EC2V 8JE.
Leadenhall Investments and Finance Ltd., Newbury Road, Andover, Hampshire SP10 4DR.
Real Property and Finance Corporation Ltd., 53 Grosvenor Street, London W1X 0HA.
Schwab (E. S. Schwab and Co.), 6 City Road Finsbury Square, London EC1Y 2AH.
Vavasseur Trust Company Ltd., Marlow House, Lloyds Avenue, London EC3N 3HB

Part 3
Recognised associations of dealers in Securities

The United Kingdom Association of New York Stock Exchange Members:

Delete:

Jesup and Lamont International Ltd., 44 Hill Street, London W1X 7FR.

Change of name:

E. F. Hutton and Co. Ltd., to E. F. Hutton and Co. (Securities) Ltd., Cereal House, Mark Lane, London EC3.

The Association of Stock and Share Dealers:

Delete:

Credit Capital Holdings Ltd., 1 The Manor 10 Davies Street, London W1V 1LJ.

Change of address:

Ridge Securities Ltd., 39 Hill Street, London W1X 7RG.

Authorised unit trust schemes

The following amendments have taken place in the list of unit trust schemes authorised under Section 17 of the Act and published in Part 5 of the 1975 Particulars of Dealers in Securities and of Unit Trusts.

Group and/or name and address of management company	Name of scheme	Name and address of Trustee
Additions		
GT Unit Managers Ltd., St. Martin's House (6th Floor), 16 St. Martin's-le-Grand, London EC1A 4EP	GT Pension Exempt Fund	Lloyds Bank Ltd., 71 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3BS
Antony Gibbs Unit Trust Managers Ltd., 23 Blomfield Street, London EC2M 7NL	Antony Gibbs Growth Trust	Lloyds Bank Ltd., 71 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3BS
Antony Gibbs Unit Trust Managers Ltd., 23 Blomfield Street, London EC2M 7NL	Antony Gibbs Income Trust	Lloyds Bank Ltd., 71 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3BS
Manulife Management Ltd., PO Box 21, Manulife House, St. George's Way, Stevenage, Herts. SG1 1HP	Manulife Growth Units	Lloyds Bank Ltd., 71 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3BS
Mercury Fund Managers Ltd., 30 Gresham Street, London EC2P 2EB	Mercury International Fund	Williams & Glyn's Bank Ltd., 20 Birchin Lane, London EC3P 3DP
Schlesinger Trust Managers Ltd., 19 Hanover Square London W1R 9DA	Trident Nil Yield Fund	Midland Bank Trust Co. Ltd., 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
Sun Alliance Fund Management Ltd., 1 Bartholomew Lane, London EC2N 2AB	Sun Alliance (Exempt) Equity Trust	Lloyds Bank Ltd., 71 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3BS
TSB Unit Trust Managers Ltd., Knighton House, 52-66 Mortimer Street, London W1N 7DG	The Trustee Savings Banks Scottish Unit Trust	General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Ltd., General Buildings, Perth
Changes		
DELETE Abacus Arbuthnot Ltd., Barnett House, Fountain Street, Manchester M2 2AP	Abacus Arbuthnot International Unit Trust	The Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd., PO Box 51, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YB
AND REPLACE BY Abacus Arbuthnot Ltd., Barnett House, Fountain Street, Manchester M2 2AP	Abacus Arbuthnot Eastern & International Unit Trust	The Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd., PO Box 51, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YB
DELETE Ansbacher Unit Management Co. Ltd., 1 Noble Street, Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JH	The North American Unit Trust	Midland Bank Trust Co. Ltd., 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
AND REPLACE BY Lawson Securities Ltd., 63 George Street, Edinburgh EH2 2JG	Lawson American Fund	Clydesdale Bank Ltd., 30 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow G1 2HL

Group and/or name and address of management company	Name of scheme	Name and address of Trustee
DELETE Drayton Unit Trust Managers Ltd., Individual House, 43/45 South Street, Eastbourne, Sussex BN21 4UT	Drayton Accumulator Unit Trust	The Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd., PO Box 51, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YB
	Drayton Fund of Investment Trust Shares	The Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd., PO Box 51, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YB
AND REPLACE BY Drayton Unit Trust Managers Ltd., Individual House, 43/45 South Street, Eastbourne, Sussex BN21 4UT	Drayton International Unit Trust	The Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd., PO Box 51, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YB
	Drayton Capital Unit Trust	The Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd., PO Box 51, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YB
DELETE Gartmore Fund Managers Ltd., Cayzer House, 2 St. Mary Axe, London EC3A 8BP	Gartmore European Trust	Midland Bank Trust Co. Ltd., 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
AND REPLACE BY Gartmore Fund Managers Ltd., Cayzer House, 2 St. Mary Axe, London EC3A 8BP	Gartmore High Income Trust	Midland Bank Trust Co. Ltd. 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
DELETE M & G Securities Ltd., Three Quays, Tower Hill, London EC3R 6BQ	The M & G Conversion Trust Fund	The Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland, PO Box 5, Edinburgh EH1 1YZ
AND REPLACE BY M & G Securities Ltd., Three Quays, Tower Hill, London EC3R 6BQ	The M & G Conversion Trust Fund	Coutts & Co., 15 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9AU
DELETE Mercury Fund Managers Ltd., 30 Gresham Street, London EC2P 2EB	The 30 Gresham Street Fund	Williams & Glyn's Bank Ltd., 20 Birchin Lane, London EC3P 3DP
AND REPLACE BY Mercury Fund Managers Ltd., 30 Gresham Street, London EC2P 2EB	Mercury General Fund	Williams & Glyn's Bank Ltd., 20 Birchin Lane, London EC3P 3DP
DELETE Slater Walker Trust Management Ltd., 30 St. Paul's Churchyard, London EC4M 8DA	Domestic Unit Fund	Midland Bank Trust Co. Ltd., 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
	Investors General Trust	Royal Exchange Assurance, Royal Exchange, London EC3P 3DN
	Scottish Unit Fund	Midland Bank Trust Co. Ltd., 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
	Jessel Commodity Plus Units	Midland Bank Trust Co. Ltd., 27-32 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX
AND REPLACE BY Slater Walker Trust Management Ltd., 30 St. Paul's Churchyard, London EC4M 8DA	Domestic Unit Fund	National Westminster Bank Ltd., 41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP
	Investors General Trust	National Westminster Bank Ltd., 41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP
	Scottish Unit Fund	National Westminster Bank Ltd., 41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP
	Jessel Commodity Plus Units	National Westminster Bank Ltd., 41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP
DELETE Henderson Unit Trust Management Ltd., Crosswall House, 11-13 Crosswall, London EC3N 2LQ		
AND REPLACE BY Henderson Unit Trust Management Ltd., 11 Austin Friars, London EC2N 2ED		

Group and/or name and address of management
DELETE L & C Unit Trust Management Ltd., 3 London Wall Buildings, London EC2M 5PH
AND REPLACE BY L & C Unit Trust Management Ltd, Tower Block, New Stock Exchange, Throgmorton Street, London EC2
DELETE Mayflower Management Co. Ltd., 241 Salisbury House, London Wall, London EC2M 5QU
AND REPLACE BY Mayflower Management Co. Ltd., Clements House, Gresham Street, London EC2V 7AU
DELETE National Group, 3/5 Norwich Street, Fetter Lane, London EC4
AND REPLACE BY Slater Walker Trust Management Ltd., 30 St. Paul's Churchyard, London EC2M 8DA
DELETE Piccadilly Unit Trust Managers Ltd., 1 Love Lane, London EC2V 7JJ
AND REPLACE BY Piccadilly Unit Trust Managers Ltd., 20 Copthall Avenue, London EC2
DELETE Remigium Management Ltd., Woolgate House, Coleman Street, London EC2R 5BL
AND REPLACE BY Remigium Management Ltd., 1st Floor, City Gate House, 39-45 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1JA
DELETE Rowe & Pitman Management Ltd., Woolgate House, Coleman Street, London EC2R 5BL
AND REPLACE BY Rowe & Pitman Management Ltd., 1st Floor, City Gate House, 39-45 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1JA
DELETE Stratton Trust Managers Ltd., 8 Bishopsgate, London EC2
AND REPLACE BY Stratton Trust Managers Ltd., 88 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 3DT

Bankruptcy records for England and Wales

Details of bankruptcies in England and Wales are maintained in a public search room at Room 901. Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY.

Searches can be made personally or by an agent and a fee of 25p in respect of each bankruptcy inquiry is payable at the time.

It all points to BIRMINGHAM. Europe's great new International exhibition centre.

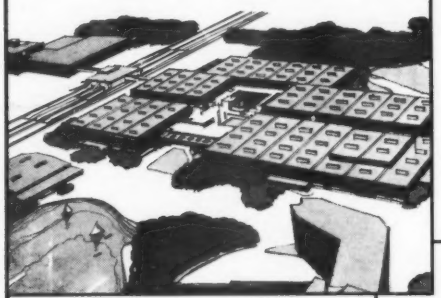
In the heart of Britain in January 1976, a bold and ambitious vision becomes a reality. Europe's newest and most advanced exhibition and conference complex will be fully operational. Bringing buyers from all points of the compass to benefit from the skills and resourcefulness of Europe's manufacturers.

The National Exhibition Centre is uniquely equipped to stage any event and strategically located within a few hours flying time from any city in Europe. It is served by fast road and rail links and situated close to the important Birmingham conurbation with its wealth of manufacturing industry and commerce. And yet the Centre is in the midst of a popular tourist region. From 1976 it all points to Birmingham!

310 Acre Integrated Development

There are 7 exhibition halls, all at ground level, with a total area of 90,000 square metres. The largest hall provides almost 25,000 square metres of space. Each hall has quick-service restaurants and buffet bars.

A piazza (around which are grouped the six major halls) contains air-conditioned shops, banks, restaurants and the Exhibitors Club. There are two hotels; conference halls; a new rail station; and an international airport alongside.



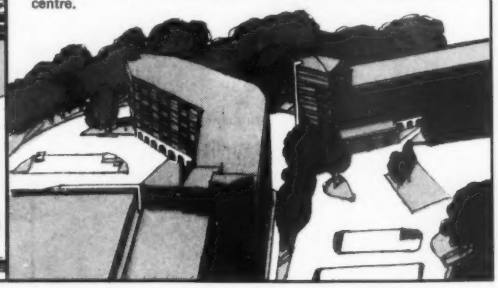
International Airport

Birmingham's International Airport lies alongside the Exhibition Centre. Regular scheduled services already operate in and out of major European cities including Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt. Domestic flights link up with London's Heathrow, Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Newcastle and Teesside. Special Charter flights and executive jets are also handled.

Hotel and Conference Complex

Within the Centre the Birmingham Metropole Hotel accommodates up to 1,000 people in modern luxury. Its sister hotel, the Warwick, accommodates another 125. And the Metropole's facilities cater for banquets for up to 1,200 guests; receptions for up to 4,000; and conferences of up to 1,800 delegates in a single hall. This international conference complex comprises six halls; a terrace restaurant overlooking the lake; a cinema with 200 seating capacity; and comfortable lounges and bars.

In addition, there are 130 other hotels within 30 kilometres of the centre.

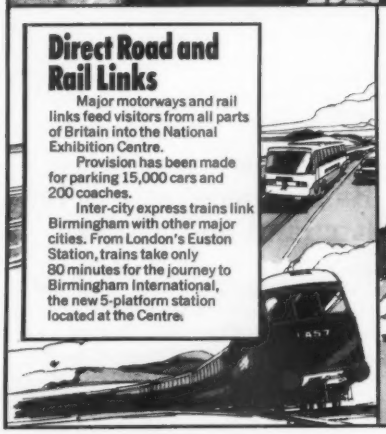


Direct Road and Rail Links

Major motorways and rail links feed visitors from all parts of Britain into the National Exhibition Centre.

Provision has been made for parking 15,000 cars and 200 coaches.

Inter-city express trains link Birmingham with other major cities. From London's Euston Station, trains take only 80 minutes for the journey to Birmingham International, the new 5-platform station located at the Centre.



Exhibitions already scheduled for 1976 include:

- ☐ International Spring Fair. Gifts and Hardware Industries Fair. February.
- ☐ FURNEX. Furniture Production Exhibition. March.
- ☐ HEVAC '76. International Heating, Ventilating and Air-Conditioning Exhibition. April.
- ☐ IPHEX International Pneumatics and Hydraulics Exhibition. May.
- ☐ IEA-ELECTREX '76. The International Electrical Electronic and Instrument Exhibition. 3-7 May.
- ☐ Surface Treatment and Finishing Show. May.
- ☐ International Laundry, Cleaning Equipment and Services Exhibition. June.
- ☐ International Watch and Jewellery Trade Fair. September.
- ☐ MACH.'76. International Exhibition of Machine Tools Gauges and Tooling. September/October.
- ☐ International DACTEX. Domestic and Contract Textiles Exhibition. October.
- ☐ Public Works and Municipal Services Exhibition. November.
- ☐ Offshore International Exhibition and Conference. December.
- ☐ HEDA The International Home Electronics and Domestic Apliances Exhibition— 23-27 May
- ☐ BREMA PUBLIC EXHIBITION 28-31 May

For information tick the appropriate boxes and return to: The Commercial Manager, National Exhibition Centre, P.O. Box 360, Birmingham B15 3DH, England.

Name _____ Position _____

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National Exhibition Centre BIRMINGHAM

T.I.1.

Clearance of merger proposals

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection has decided, on the information at present before her, not to refer the proposed merger between Ethyl Corporation and the Edwin Cooper division of The Burmah Oil Co. Ltd. to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973.

Designs (Amendment No. 2) Rules 1975

The Designs (Amendment No. 2) Rules 1975 which were published on 30 May 1975 amend the designs Rules 1949, with effect from 20 June 1975, by limiting the period within which applications may be made for extension of a period of copyright to the last three months of the current period.

Copies of the new Rules (SI 1975 No. 890) may be obtained from the Patent Office, Orpington, Kent BR5 3RD; from the Sale Counter, Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London WC2A 1AY and from HM Stationery Office at the usual addresses, price 6p (by post 11½p).

Patents (Amendment No. 2) Rules 1975

The Patents (Amendment No. 2) Rules 1975 which were published on 30 May 1975 amend the Patents Rules 1968 with effect from 20 June 1975 by limiting the periods within which annual renewal fees and sealing fees are payable in advance.

Copies of the new Rules (SI 1975 No. 891) may be obtained from the Patent Office, Orpington, Kent BR5 3RD; from the Sale Counter, Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London WC2A 1AY and from HM Stationery Office at the usual addresses, price 6p (by post 11½p).

ECGD Leeds office

On 9 June the Leeds office of the Export Credits Guarantee Department moved to West Riding House, 67 Albion Street, Leeds LS1 5AA (tel. 0532 450631, telex 55125).

Undertakings to Director General of Fair Trading

The Director General of Fair Trading announced on 3 June that he has obtained a written assurance under Part III of the Fair Trading Act 1973 from Mr. Anthony U. Adams, of Ravenscroft Hall, Middlewich, Cheshire, who was a director of ESS Design Ltd., a company which went into voluntary liquidation in January 1975.

ESS Design Ltd. specialised in demonstrating food mixers at meetings of women's clubs and other organisations in the north of England. Deposits or full payments for the supply of mixers were taken by company representatives during the demonstrations. The undertaking was sought because it appeared to the Director General of Fair Trading that the company had persistently broken its civil obligations by failing to deliver food mixers or to refund deposits or full payments to customers when mixers had not been delivered.

Mr. Adams has given the Director General a personal undertaking that he will refrain from consenting to or conniving at the above-mentioned course of conduct of ESS Design Ltd. or any such course of conduct of other companies with which he may be concerned in the future. He has also undertaken not to carry on any similar course of conduct in a future business.

The Director General of Fair Trading also announced on 3 June that he has obtained written undertakings under Part III of the Fair Trading Act 1973 from Domestic Appliance Centres (Glasgow) Ltd. of 542 Maryhill Road, Glasgow and from its managing director Mr. Walter Kenneth Boswell.

The undertakings were sought because it appeared to the Director General that the company had supplied defective washing machines in that some have leaked water or had fault spinners or motors. In its undertaking the company agrees to refrain from committing breaches of contract by supplying washing machines which are not of merchantable quality or which are unfit for the purpose for which they are bought.

Mr. Boswell told the Office of Fair Trading that difficulties had arisen through staff problems in his outside servicing department during a period of rapid company expansion. He said that these difficulties had now been rectified and he assured the Director General of Fair Trading that in future any complaints would be dealt with as speedily as possible.

Dentsply International/ AD International proposed merger

The proposed merger between Dentsply International Inc. and AD International Ltd. is not likely to result in diminution of competition, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission have concluded. Their report, published on 10 June as House of Commons Paper 394, notes that the greater part of Dentsply's UK sales are of teeth (distributed by ADI), which ADI do not manufacture, and that Dentsply's other goods are generally higher-priced and more sophisticated than those sold by ADI.

Although the Commission accept that the merger would result in the leading company in the UK dental goods industry coming under the control of a foreign multi-national company, they do not consider that this, in itself, is contrary to the public interest.

Possible advantages that they consider likely to result from the merger include benefits to ADI's research and development, improvement in the management, general efficiency and productivity of ADI and a gain in the UK balance of payments through reduced imports and increased exports.

Alan Williams, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, announced on 8 May the Commission's finding that the proposed merger might not be expected to operate against the public interest.

Copies of the report are available, price 95p, from HM Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB, and branches or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1.

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Technology News

New applications for Harwell research

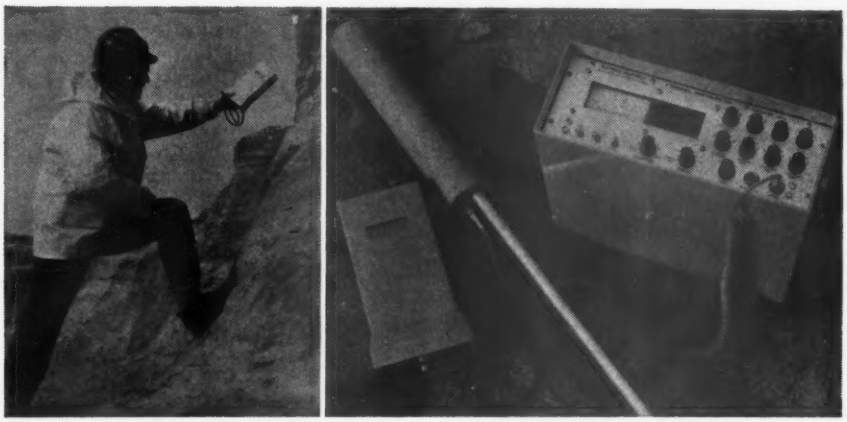
The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority have licensed two British and two American companies to manufacture and market their recently developed 'Conform' machines.

These advanced continuous extrusion machines will now be manufactured in the UK by Marshall Richards Barco Ltd. of Eastleigh, Hants and Babcock Wire Equipment of Rochester, Kent and in the USA by Westinghouse Electric Corporation's Wire Division of Abingdon, Va., and the Wanskuck Corporation of Providence, Rhode Island.

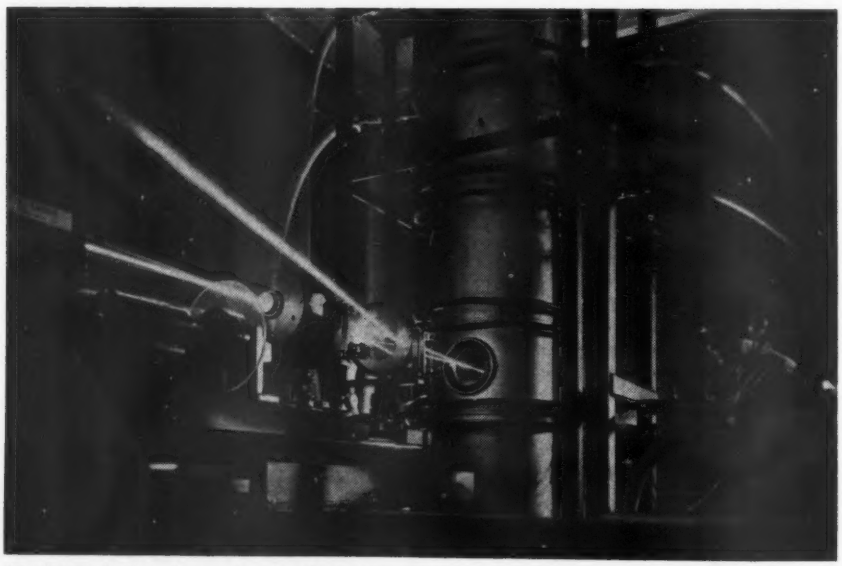
In Conform, wire or rod of a variety of shapes can be produced continuously from rod or continuously cast feed-stock in a single pass, instead of multiple passes required in conventional rolling or drawing techniques. With the prototype machines, using cold aluminium rod as feedstock, reduction ratios of 150:1 have been achieved to give an annealed product at speeds of 35 m. per second. At present, maximum reductions for copper are limited to 20:1 but it is anticipated that it will be possible to achieve results similar to those already achieved with aluminium. A larger machine is being designed to take feedstock up to 40 mm. diameter.

In addition to enabling such large reductions in a single pass, Conform has the advantages of producing round or shaped products with equal facility, minimising wire breakages and thus down-time and, as dies can be changed quickly, extruding many different product sizes and shapes from the same machine.

The process was developed by the Advanced Metals Forming Group of the Authority's Reactor Fuel Element Laboratories at Springfields. The Laboratories' work on hydrostatic extrusion led first to the development of the helical extrusion process and then to Conform.



Portable gamma ray survey meter developed by the NUTMAQ project at Harwell for the Mining Instrumentation Research and Development Group. This instrument is intended mainly for use in uranium exploration surveys, but also has health physics applications. The instruments shown include the portable gamma ray survey meter and four channel spectrometer with probe.



An electronically advanced and optically versatile laser Doppler anemometer developed jointly by Harwell and Imperial College to study reversing velocity fields and the recirculation patterns of fluid flowing in complex geometries. The anemometer operates in the conventional fringe mode but incorporates optical frequency shifting by use of a rotating diffraction grating which has been bleached to obtain high light efficiency.

The filter bank signal processer gives the voltage analogue and the probability density distribution of the flow velocities. In the picture the system is being applied to measurements in a small scale furnace. The laser anemometer is being used to measure tangential velocity component close to the wall inside a water cooled gas furnace.

Finance for technology

The National Research Development Corporation provides financial and other support for technological developments of potential commercial importance. NRDC promotes the adoption by industry of new products and processes invented in government laboratories, universities and elsewhere. NRDC is participating in joint ventures with industry on an increasing scale. By supporting projects NRDC makes it possible for individual firms or groups of companies to undertake and accelerate the development and production of new products and processes of national importance. The corporation welcomes submissions in confidence from firms who have promising new projects to launch in any branch of industry or commerce. The conditions for its considering proposals of this kind are set out in a leaflet which may be obtained on application, either by writing to the National Research Development Corporation, PO Box 236, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or by telephoning 01-823 3400.

The 3MV IBIS (Intense Bunched Ion Source) accelerator at Harwell, used as a nuclear microprobe to locate and measure light elements (such as boron, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and fluorine) in samples. A focussed beam of protons, deuterons or alpha particles is directed on to the sample surface, and characteristic radiations (usually protons or gamma rays) resulting from nuclear reactions with these light elements are then measured. Detection limits are from a few parts per million upwards.

Further £1 million investment in Plessey Doppler MLS

Plessey Navaids, together with the UK Government, is investing a further £1 million in the development of Doppler MLS. This commitment follows the issue of a follow-on contract with Plessey for the manufacture of further ground and airborne pre-production equipments which will be fully representative of the system proposed to the International Civil Airline Organisation.

This equipment will be capable of providing all azimuth and elevation functions for Cat 11/111 operations and further reductions in size will be possible for the smaller airport operations. It is planned to carry out demonstrations both in UK and overseas.

FILETAB distributor appointed in North America

Following the 350th sale of its successful package FILETAB, the National Computing Centre has now launched the product on the North American market. The Centre has concluded a distribution agreement with Software International Corporation of Andover, Massachusetts, USA.

Recently, the same firm was appointed as North American distributor for the QPAC Payroll system, a package which already features a sub set of NCC's FILETAB, known as QTAB.

In North America FILETAB will be available initially for IBM installations operating under DOS or OS. Later it is expected that the file management system will cater for IMS and TOTAL users. Other versions of the package are available for Honeywell 200 and Univac 1100 users as well as the ICL 2903 range, which has been recently released in the USA.

For further information, please contact Mrs. D. Walker, The National Computing Centre Ltd.

Keeping engineers up to standard

Many problems confront the standards engineer when he is new to his post. He has to absorb a mass of information on existing national standards and certification schemes as well as monitor company standards. European and international standards need to be studied to avoid snags in exporting company products.

A one-day training course, 'Introduction to standards' is being run at the BSI Conference Centre, 61 Green Street, London W1 on 7 July 1975, which is designed to assist the engineer in this situation.

The course is intended for those who are new to standards work or who are in the process of setting up standards departments. BSI's activities and services will be described and the effect of EEC Directives and international and European standards on British and company standards will be explained. The afternoon sessions will be given over to the details of company standards work, including writing standards, updating, coding and inter-departmental liaison.

BSI Standards Associates Section, the organisers of this course, has an individual subscribing membership. The course fee which includes buffet lunch, required reading material and VAT, is £14 for Associates members, £16 for non-members. Applications to The Secretary, 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS.

Plastic air bearings

The National Centre of Tribology has licensed Fulmer Components Ltd., of Berwick Avenue, Slough, to manufacture plastic air bearings, developed by the Centre, for industrial applications. Fulmer Components Ltd., is a division of Fulmer Research Institute Ltd.

The particular advantages of air lubricated bearings are their low friction (and hence low power consumption), their adaptability to high speed and high temperature applications, their relative silence in operation and the lack of maintenance they require. Their use yields obvious benefits in many applications in which conventional lubrication leads to contamination and sealing problems.

Air lubricated bearings have hitherto been relatively expensive. NCT has developed plastic air bearings which are significantly cheaper to manufacture, making their use by industry more attractive.

The National Centre of Tribology (NCT), a unit of the Engineering and Materials Laboratory of the UKAEA at Risley, was set up in 1967 at the same time as the Industrial Units of Tribology at the Universities of Leeds and Swansea as part of the implementation of the Jost Report. It has been operating since 1968. offering a full R & D and consultancy service in problems of friction, lubrication and wear.

Air bearings possess low friction characteristics because air is three orders of magnitude less viscous than typical light oils. However, for this same reason the load carrying capacity of self-acting air bearings is relatively low. A larger load capacity may be achieved by introducing air to the bearing under pressure, which naturally requires additional power to supply the bearing with compressed air. If the power requirement for the compressed air supply is not a critical factor air bearings with high stiffness and low friction can be made. This feature is being exploited increasingly in the machine tool industry.

The manufacturing costs of air bearings have tended to be high, ruling out their general use in industry. The answer devised by NCT was to eliminate the expensive manufacturing machining operations by casting the bearings in plastic. An important feature of this process is that bearings in a variety of complex forms (for example, spherical, conical or combined shapes), including those incorporating grooves for the provision of self-acting thrust action, can be made in essentially the same way.

Potential uses outside the textile industry for these bearings, which can operate at temperatures up to 110°C, include high speed spindle applications as in centrifuges, high speed motors and fans; and use in instruments requiring 'zero friction' between moving surfaces.

BOTB British Overseas Trade Board

Tea for eighty – countries, that is

Roy Stiles visits a company that is refreshing the country's overseas currency earnings by exporting a British way of life

The British have appreciated the benefits to be derived from a good cup of tea for well over two centuries. Now it seems that the appreciation circle is growing rapidly, and even Japan, the home of the tea ceremony, is acquiring a taste for tea British style. This situation has not happened by chance, of course, and is largely the result of vigorous overseas selling by Britain's tea merchants, not least among which is the noted name of Twining.

'Twinings of London' has the distinction, it is believed, of being the oldest company in the United Kingdom to have continuously traded on the site on which it was founded. It was in 1706 that Thomas Twining opened Tom's Coffee House at Temple Bar in the Strand, in the City of Westminster, just a few steps from the boundary of the City of London. Today the company still trades from the same premises, and ever since its beginning there has been at least one member of the Twining family actively engaged in the running of the firm. Sam H. G. Twining is the present export director of the company.

It is possible that without the Twining family the British habit and pleasure of taking tea would never have become such a social cliche in the country's way of life. Richard Twining I, a grandson of Thomas, as Chairman of the Tea Dealers, presented a case to William Pitt which resulted in the Commutation Act of 1789; this Act eased the heavy duty on tea which was crippling the trade at the time.

Although the company has a long tradition, it is not hidebound by it. In recent times the firm of R. Twining and Co. Ltd. has pursued an active policy of growth, especially since the company and its associates became part of the Associated British Foods (ABF) group in 1964. And a substantial contribution to the company's growth record has come from its export activities. For the financial year 1974-75 (to end March) it is expected that the final figures will show total export sales of nearly £8 million, or about 50 per cent of total turnover. The export proportion of tea sales alone represents about 70 per cent of its sales of this commodity, and the company is currently selling its teas to more than 80 overseas countries.

Doubling exports

In the previous year – to end March 1974 and the last period for which final figures are at present available – the company's exports rose by about 20 per cent and the overseas sales of speciality teas alone amounted to £5.6 million. When he announced these results last year the young, energetic managing director, Brynley J. Evans, revealed that the company had doubled the value of its exports in three years. It was early in 1974 that the company, in order to cope with a fast expanding export business, brought into operation a £140,000 export products warehouse addition to its modern plant at Andover in Hampshire. The firm's export achievements were officially recognised in 1972 by the granting of the Queen's Award to Industry.

The Andover plant is itself a comparatively recent development in the company's history. By the early 1960s it was obvious that R. Twining and Company was bursting the seams of its main plant in South East London and by the time ABF acquired control in 1964 moves were already being made to find new, larger premises. With the encouragement of the Greater London Council and the inducement of Government grants Andover was selected as the new location for the firm's principal base of operations.

The move by Twinings to Hampshire introduced needed employment in the area and was carried out with the agreement and co-operation of both the GLC and the local authorities at Andover. The company also had the distinction at the time of taking a large percentage of its personnel with it in its move out of the GLC area.

At a cost of about £2.5 million, Twinings became in 1967 the owners of one of the most modern tea and coffee factories in the world, with completely automated production processes. The factory itself now occupies nearly five acres of the seven-acre Andover site, and a total work force of about 700 is employed there.

It was about a year after the company moved to Hampshire that Brynley Evans joined the organisation. He had previously been working for the Rank organisation and it was largely for his marketing expertise that he was engaged. Mr. Evans became managing director about three years ago. Mr. Evans works in close collaboration with his fellow director, Ron Gurney, who is also managing director of the group holding company.

Automation has also been extensively adopted by Twinings for the Newcastle upon Tyne factory opened, with the assistance of Government investment grants, in 1970 and which now employs about 250 people. This plant is primarily for the

Some members of a party of Norwegian buyers who recently visited Twining's Andover factory taking part in a tea tasting.

An artist's impression of Twining's new European warehouse at Herblay, near Paris, which is due to be formally opened in July.

production of tea products, including all tea bags for the UK market. A feature of this factory is the use of an air-blow system for the blending and handling of the tea which, at the time of its installation, was a completely new technology.

The Twining company therefore has the advantages of modern plant and the backing of the resources and expertise of a large foods group. But success in the tea and coffee business depends very much on good buying and correct and consistent blending, and here again Twinings scores with centuries of experience in the trade. The company currently blends and packs 18 different teas and five herbal infusions for selling on the world market.

Among Twinings' speciality teas are Earl Grey, Lapsang, Souchong, Ceylon, Orange Pekoe, Queen Mary, Darjeeling, Prince of Wales and English Breakfast. The company own no plantations. Through its buying agents in the growing areas of the world, Twinings obtains its raw teas and coffee on the free market. Twinings is the biggest UK buyer of tea from the People's Republic of China, which it regards as one of its most reliable suppliers. The quality and taste of a particular tea can vary from year to year and so the consistency of quality of a particular blend depends very much on the expertise of the blenders, many of whom have 20 or 30 years' experience. When deciding the leaf and proportions needed to make a particular blend, the experts work in drams, but once their instructions have been issued the automated blending is done with 100-lb chests of tea in one of four drums each with a capacity of 3,000 lb.

In the new export warehouse at Andover there is storage space for up to 750,000 lb of tea, although this is equivalent to less than 10 days' stock at recent export levels. During the past month or two there has been a decline in the rate of growth of export business, and Brynley Evans expressed some concern that the recent inflationary trends, both within the UK and abroad, with their inevitable increase in our overseas selling prices, will have a deleterious effect on the firm's export trade. Nevertheless, the company is pursuring an expansionist policy for its marketing abroad.

As part of its export sales campaign, Twinings participate in a number of overseas trade exhibitions. This was the company's stand at the SIAL exhibition held in Paris in November of last year.

New French warehouse

In July the official opening is to take place of a new large warehouse at Herblay, just outside Paris on the main road to Le Havre. Encouraged by the increasing popularity of its speciality teas in Europe, including Scandinavia, the company has provided the warehouse to serve initially its agents and customers in France, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark and Switzerland, and later perhaps the rest of Scandinavia. Costing more than £600,000, the Herblay depot will employ about 25 people and its 28,300 m^3 of storage space will house about 2 million kg. of tea. Container loads of tea will be taken by lorry across the Channel on the drive-on/drive-off ferries to the Herblay depot, from where direct deliveries by road will be made to the European markets. The French associate firm of the Twining group, which has 24 per cent of retail tea sales in France, has financed the building of the warehouse and will manage the depot.

France has been among the seven top export markets for Twinings in recent years, the other six being Sweden, Japan, USA, Iran, Norway, and Italy. One of the most marked changes that have taken place in Twinings since it was acquired by ABF has been the switch in emphasis from a production to a marketing orientated company. Mr. Evans considers that one of the principal factors contributing to success in export markets has been the establishing of a top-class food distribution agency system, selling the same image of high quality products in all its markets around the world.

The selection of good, reliable agents in strategic locations is in keeping with the company's overall marketing plan of employing and exploiting local expertise in combination with Twinings' own resources and marketing capability. This method results in close control throughout the operation, there being only one level – the distributing agent – between the factory and the shop, enabling the quality of the product to be guarded closely right down to the point of sale.

While a close working relationship exists with the agents and a fairly rigorous supervision of their marketing activities is maintained, the agents are at the same time encouraged to adopt a strong entrepeneurial role. Twinings likes its agents to have agencies for other complementing food lines of comparable quality, so that the agent becomes an accepted centre in the country for good class food products. The agents are provided with strong back-up services by Twinings and made

Left: A Hogarth portrait of Thomas Twining, who founded the House of Twining in 1706.

Right: Number 216 Strand, London, which was the site of Tom Twining's Coffee House opened in 1706 and still occupied by the same company.

to feel an integral part of the whole company operation; members of the overseas sales teams and major customers are frequently brought to the United Kingdom to see at first-hand what happens at the centre of activities.

Mr. Evans believes that the exporting expertise of British food manufacturers has improved significantly during the past five years. Twinings is currently making a particular impact in a variety of overseas markets, among which are Japan, the United States and the Middle East. Even before the recent phenomonal increase in the wealth of the Middle East oil-producing states, Twinings had been experiencing a considerable upsurge in trade in this area. Now, with the oil states with an abundance of foreign currency and ready to consider the purchase of more western goods, Twinings wants to be in a position to exploit fully this potentially rich market – with its rapid social changes – for British consumer goods.

The company is already investigating a joint venture enterprise with Middle East firms, which would be well aware of local conditions and requirements such as distribution, legislation and import restrictions. Mr. Evans sees the establishment of joint enterprises with overseas interests as a natural corollary to the growth in exports. In such developments Twinings has the attraction to potential overseas partners of being part of a large food products group, with a wide range of goods and perhaps possibilities for two-way trade, although the member companies of the parent group function very much as autonomous units. Another advantage of joint enterprises is economy of scale.

Japan – a success story

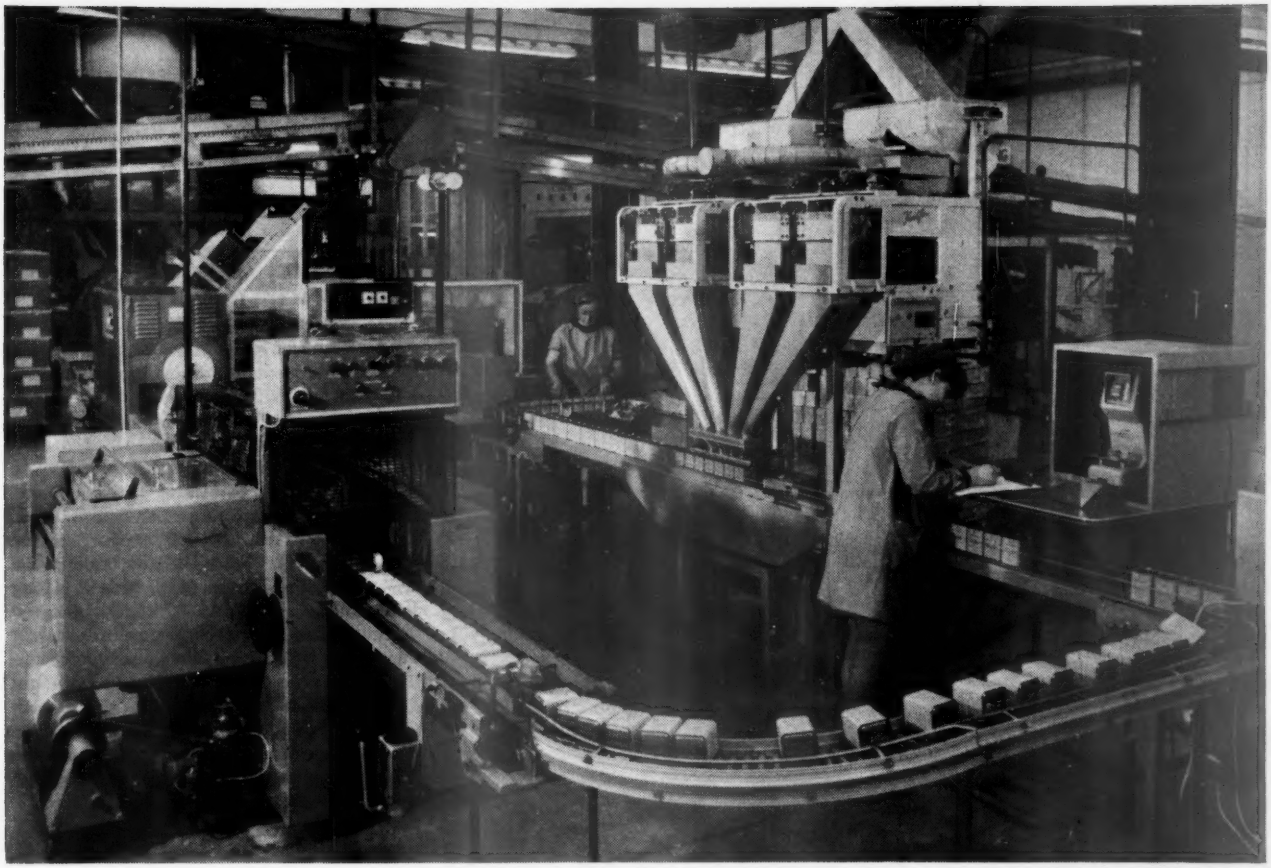
Japan is another success story for Twinings. Six years ago Twinings' exports to this country were virtually nil. By October 1972 the company accounted for 16 per cent of all British food exports to Japan, and a year later the proportion had risen to 28 per cent, with the firm being responsible for 38 per cent of British tea exports to the country. The company believes it had then become for its size Britain's number one exporter of food and beverages to Japan. By October 1974 Twinings was number two supplier of black tea to the Japanese, having captured 32 per cent of the market. Within a year Twinings expects to become the premier supplier of black tea to the Japanese, with a percentage of the market in the high 30s.

In its selling campaign Twinings has been helped by the developing predilection of the Japanese for the western style of living and has exploited the British 'tradition' image that is associated with tea. It provided the right product, at the right quality and at the right time, and had the additional benefit of the services of an excellent Japanese distributor, Twinings' campaign has been further helped during the past two to three years by an easing of Japanese import restrictions. Because of the particular tariff regulations that apply in Japan Twinings ship the tea in bulk for packing in the country of sale, although the setting of standards and blending take place in the UK.

The North American market has also been exploited successfully by Twinings, but the company is at present faced with a difficult decision in this area. In the United States and Canada the firm sells about 50 different lines, and feels that it holds the premier position in the section of the market to which it has in the main restricted its activity. Until recently Twinings had largely confined its marketing in the United States to the fancy goods section of the food retail industry, such as the delicatessen stores, the delicatessen sections of supermarkets and the speciality produce departments of departmental stores, where a large proportion of the customers will be those seeking high quality produce. Twinings has now reached a stage where it is felt that it has in certain areas saturated this specialised market and there is limited scope for further expansion.

To further boost sales in North America Twinings must now look 'down shelf' to the general food supermarkets and the grocery sections of large outlets, as well as the local grocery shops. This is a big transition for the company. It has established for itself a reputation for top quality products, a reputation which it wants to avoid damaging when entering the competitively-priced mass market. The choice of price is therefore critical to the future success of the company in the USA. Its premium-quality teas, with the cost of shipping, could well prove marginally high in price for the mass market, but if it introduces cheaper blends for the 'down shelf' trade this could erode the excellent reputation it has earned for itself over the years.

There is also currently a further problem facing British food firms generally who want to export to the United States and Canada. Among the US large chains of supermarkets there is a growing acceptance of the Universal Product Code concept, and Canada is also following the trend with its own equivalent system. With UPC there is automatic computerised control of customer billing and stock control. The computer terminal at the check-out desk identifies the product,



Twining's speciality teas being automatically filled, sealed, weighed, clear film-wrapped and packed in cartons for export markets at the Andover factory of Twinings.

records the price for billing and also transmits the depletion from the shelves to stock control for replenishment purposes. Such a system does, of course, require some standardisation in packaging, with each size in each line given its own particular code marking for identification by the computer terminal. It is possible that in two years or so the major retail outlets in North America will be refusing to accept any goods that are not suitably packaged for UPC. Twinings has already taken steps to ensure that its products comply with UPC requirements.

To achieve success in overseas selling, Brynley Evans considers it essential to have a top-notch distribution system. Twinings has made a point of getting to know its markets well at ground level and devising its own marketing strategy in conjunction with the local agent. Each market has its own local characteristics which are continually developing. For example, France, Belgium and Sweden are perhaps firmly in the hypermarket age, the supermarket tends to dominate in retail selling in Britain and most of Western Europe, while the local small store is still the main retail outlet in many areas of the world.

Must react quickly to market changes

With each market continually changing companies must quickly adjust their marketing strategy accordingly. Despite the presence of reliable agents, a company must be prepared to send its executives on frequent visits to the markets to see for themselves what is happening on the spot, such as trends in retail trading and new and impending legislation. Mr. Evans feels strongly that the standard of any product which Britain sells abroad must match the image projected of that product, and that British companies should not under-estimate the degree of discernment of overseas purchasers: tight quality control is essential. A firm must also respond immediately to any increases in demand for particular products, so that customers are not kept waiting for unnecessary long periods and trading initiative is not lost.

The necessity for quick response to changes in market trends was an important consideration when deciding to open the new Herblay depot. Twinings is anticipating its trade with Europe to expand by more than 50 per cent during the next five years.

Cash flow problems

The recent inflationary trends – prices of imported leaf rose by about 40 per cent in 1974 – have exaggerated one of the problems facing exporters, that of cash flow. At present-day prices, a shipment of tea to an overseas market can tie up a substantial amount of cash for several months. Even in normal times, a shipment to the USA sold on 90-days cif basis can, with time allowed for loading and shipping, mean that an exporter has to wait for at least four months to recover his money, a period which could well be longer in times of exceptional or seasonal delays. In addition, there could be local conditions imposed which further exacerbate the situation. When Italy imposed a six-month deposit system for importers, it served as a distinct discouragement to British exporters to sell in that country. Any assistance to ease such cash flow problems would obviously be welcomed by Mr. Evans.

Despite the present difficult times, however, R. Twining and Company still hopes to record at the end of the firm's current financial year in March, 1976, a further rise in exports to about £10 million, or about half the company's total sales.

Exhibitions and Fairs

Mr. J. B. Wright (right), British Consul-General, Geneva, accompanied by Mr. J. M. Gysin, British Vice-Consul, Zurich (left), examines a model of the Intelstat IV A satellite on the stand of the Electronic and Space Systems Group of the British Aircraft Corporation; with them (centre) is Mr. Hugh Dickenson of BAC.

Spectacular start for exports at Montreux TV exhibition

From J. M. Gysin, British Vice-Consul, Zurich: Within an hour of the opening of the 9th International Television Symposium and Exhibition at Montreux on 23 May, Rupert Neve, without prior negotiation, secured a significant order to supply the new Montreux Casino with sound recording equipment.

The contract will also bring substantial export business to at least one other UK exhibitor, Mercury Electronics, who as a result were appointed installation contractors. The equipment will be fully installed at the new Casino in time to record the Montreux Jazz Festival in July.

This spectacular start to British export success at the exhibition was by no means an isolated success amongst the strong UK contingent, and was followed by equally encouraging reports from other UK exhibitors.

True, it is rare in this industry for orders to be placed on the spot, as in most countries state broadcasting corporations are tied to budgets. Nevertheless the senior level of delegates attending the Symposium was indicative of the importance of the inquiries, which generally crystallise in a two year cycle: from inquiry and quotation through budget provision to firm order.

English Electric Valves who showed their new lead oxide (LEDDICON) TV pickup tubes, received inquiries nominally worth over £1 million for their products. EEV confidently expect over half to materialise into firm export orders.

Rank Cintel, an independent exhibitor, expect orders worth over £1 million to materialise from Europe, Africa and the USA, while further interest from Comecon countries and China could account for twice that amount in orders over the next few years.

The Symposium was well attended by delegates from all continents, but more than previously from China, Africa and the Middle East. Twenty one British companies exhibited on the British group joint venture stand under the auspices of the Electronic Engineering Association, while a further 14 companies exhibited independently. The UK appropriately provided the largest number of exhibitors, as befits the country which pioneered the first television programmes and whose own broadcasting corporation clearly provides a lead for other countries the world over.

Following as it does one month after the BBC's success at the European Television Film Festival at Montreux, the technical exhibition was a fitting credit to the British television and studio broadcasting industry, whose equipment is clearly more than ever in the forefront of world broadcasting technology.

Fashions shown in Hong Kong

From D. F. G. Farr, Assistant Trade Commissioner, British Trade Commission in Hong Kong: The British Trade Commission, with the full support of the British Overseas Trade Board, organised a stores promotion from 2-12 May in Hong Kong.

Taking part were Hong Kong's six leading department store groups – Crane Stores Ltd., the Dragon Seed Co. Ltd., Lane Crawford Ltd., the Shui Hing Co. Ltd., the Sincere Co. Ltd. and the Wing On Co. Ltd. The promotion was timed to coincide with the first visit ever to the colony of a reigning monarch; HM the Queen and HRH the Prince Philip arrived on 4 May and departed on 7 May.

Nearly all of the branches of the stores concerned featured colourful in-store displays calling attention to the plentiful British goods available for sale. In addition, the Shui Hing Co. Ltd. organised a series of fashion shows featuring British fashions for which four British models were flown in by British Airways. They were accompanied by the internationally renowned fashion show co-ordinator, Michael Whittaker, who produced the shows.

Although it is not yet possible to assess the commercial effectiveness of the promotion, early indications are that it stimulated sales in what has been since the onset of the recession late last year, a very sluggish retail market.

Cross-section of components at Tokyo

From B. Thorne, British Embassy, Tokyo: With substantial investment in new plant during the last decade, the Japanese car industry is now one of the most modern in the world. In size it is second only to the USA with production of 6½ million units in 1974. This represents substantial business – £3,000 million last year – for suppliers of car parts, ancillary equipment and car accessories. Domestic suppliers meet most of the demand; but some £20 million of parts and accessories were imported.

It is without doubt a tough market to penetrate and takes time for business to develop; yet rewarding for those who succeed. British firms already in this field include GKN, Joseph Lucas and Smiths Industries.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT) sponsored a Vehicle Accessories and Components Exhibition which was held at the British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo during April. It was aimed at increasing this penetration and opening up new possibilities.

This exhibition was the 18th held at the Centre since its opening in September 1973. Twenty firms representing a good cross-section of the British car component industry participated in the exhibition and it attracted great interest. Visitors exceeded 1,200 and included all the major Japanese vehicle and parts manufacturers, distributors, wholesalers, trading houses and associations as well as representatives from the Japanese Ministries of Transport and International Trade and Industry.

Useful contacts with the major Japanese manufacturers were established during the five days of the exhibition and there is hope that there will be openings for supply of UK equipment and spares for cars destined for European markets.

All in all orders taken at the exhibition amounted to over £140,000 with future business likely to reach £450,000.

Reggio pig fair

From W. P. Hartshorne, Commercial Section, British Consulate-General, Milan: The British Livestock Company, United Livestock Exports of Great Britain and the Northern Ireland members of the National Pig Breeders Association took part in a joint venture at the International Pig Fair, Reggio Emilia, 1-4 May under the direction of the British Overseas Trade Board and with the sponsorship of the National Pig Breeders Association.

With some 39 pigs on show, the British exhibitors won three gold and three silver medals in the international judging competition. By the end of the event, most of the pigs had been sold and the general impression was that Britain has obviously a great deal to offer at this kind of fair, at which regular participation should be encouraged.

The Secretary of State for Energy, Eric Varley (left), pictured during his tour of the British group display at the Houston Offshore Technology Conference and Exhibition.

Awards for British companies at Houston Offshore Show

From Peter E. Collings, British Consul (Commercial), Houston: Nearly 50,000 engineers, scientists and businessmen from 90 nations attended the seventh annual Offshore Technology Conference held in Houston, Texas, from 5-8 May, clearly indicating the continuing growth of the international offshore industry and its ability to expand despite softening of the world's economies and markets.

This year's 300,000 sq. ft. display area in the Astrohall, Astrodome, Astroarena and outdoor exhibit area contained some 2,812 stands representing 1,200 of the world's leading offshore service, supply and manufacturing companies. The convention programme included almost 300 technical papers dealing with all aspects of offshore exploration and production, and of these 12 were presented by United Kingdom representatives.

The international flavour of the show was reflected through the national group displays from Norway, Germany, France, Japan, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom, who, with 58 firms, occupied the largest single display area of the show – 17,500 sq. ft.

For the third year in succession the main British exhibit was of joint venture status sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board and the Association of British Oceanic Industries which utilised the services of Overseas Exhibition Services Ltd. to assist in the logistics and management of this large British group.

Products and services exhibited by the 58 companies of the British group incorporated virtually all facets of the offshore oil scene, ranging from the centre display of a Ruston gas turbine and production platform nodes to pipe rerounders, warehousing services, platform construction, and submarine telephone cables. There were also individual displays by British companies or their subsidiaries covering such products and services as a unique offshore survival system, hydrographic surveying, heat exchangers and distillation columns.

A highlight of this year's show was the award to three British exhibiting companies for their engineering innovations in the oil industry. Sponsored by *Petroleum Engineering International* magazine and organised by a committee of 21 senior representatives from oil companies in the United States, the 'Emeritus Award' was presented to Criterion Engineering Ltd. as a subsidiary of Metal and Pipeline Endurance Ltd. for its X-ray pipeline crawler; British Ropes Ltd. for its high strength and high steel content Dyform rope; and Bruce Anchor Ltd. for its new aerodynamically designed anchor.

To mark the importance of this event for the development of British industrial capability in the offshore oil industry, the Secretary of State for the Department of Energy, Eric Varley, spent almost five days in Houston touring the show and talking not only with British exhibitors but meeting leading oil industry executives for discussions on the North Sea scene.

The 1975 Offshore Technology Conference can rightly claim to be the showcase of the international oil industry and without exception British participants were enthusiastic about the show, its organisation and the quality of inquiries received, enabling them to expand substantially their interests in the international oil market-place. Most of the British contingent confirmed their intention to return in 1976 with, if possible, even more exhibit space.

The G. A. Platon Ltd. (Basingstoke) stand at EPC '75.

Sizeable orders follows Tehran's first energy exhibition

From Mike Webb, Second Secretary, British Embassy, Tehran: The first Tehran Energy/Petrochemical Exhibition (EPC '75), one of a continuing series of specialised exhibitions organised by the Iranian Fairs and Exhibitions Corporation covering a wide range of subjects, took place from 5-11 May at the permanent exhibition site in north Tehran. Some 40 British firms and organsiations, including the Council of British Manufacturers of Petroleum Equipment and the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry (joint sponsors with the Department of Trade), exhibited in the 1,000 m² British Pavilion.

The Iranian Prime Minister, HE Amir Abbas Hoveyda, opened the Exhibition on the morning of 5 May and HM Ambassador, Sir Anthony Parsons, visited the British Pavilion and met all our exhibitors.

Other countries officially participating in EPC '75 were Federal Germany, France and Spain. In addition local Iranian firms, and companies from Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland and South Africa, took part.

In conjunction with EPC '75 (and running concurrently with it) there was a seminar/conference, opened by the Minister of Industry and Mines, HE Mr. Najmabadi, at which leading personalities and companies in the energy world presented papers and attended technical sessions. Professor G. R. Bainbridge of Newcastle University read the first paper at the seminar, and GEC Elliot Valves Ltd., took part in one of the technical sessions later in the week.

It is not easy to judge the results of a very specialised exhibition like EPC '75. Attendance figures were not high. However, British exhibitors seemed reasonably satisfied and were generally pleased that they had taken part. A number reported sizeable firm orders and many were optimistic about future sales. Some exhibitors were able to appoint agents during the week, not always an easy matter in the booming situation which exists in Tehran at present.

We now look forward to the next specialised exhibition to be held in Tehran from 22-27 June, 'Construction '75'.

British technology for Malaysia in 1976

The British Overseas Trade Board is sponsoring a British Technology for Malaysia Exhibition to be held in Kuala Lumpur from 5-12 April 1976.

Participation is open to any British company whose products are suited to the needs of Malaysia's expanding industrial diversification, and the following list, while not exclusive is indicative of those sectors of industry where it is felt the greatest potential lies:

Construction Plant and Equipment
Plastics Working Machinery
Forestry Equipment, Wood Processing and Woodworking Machinery
Machine Tools
Medical, Hospital and Laboratory Scientific Equipment
Food Processing Machinery
Marine Equipment including Safety Equipment
Electricity Generating, Transmission and Distribution Equipment
Transport
Electronic and Telecommunications Equipment

The British Technology for Malaysia Exhibition is organised on behalf of the British Overseas Trade Board, by Industrial and Trade Fairs International Ltd.

All shapes and sizes in NY show

From J. Kerin, British Trade Development Office, New York: Recession! Depressed economy! Bad times! Apparently these gloomy words did not deter a record total of 1,062 exhibitors nor a multitude of visitors from participating in the 37th Annual Premium Show held at the New York Coliseum on 5-8 May. If anything, the turnout proved once again that the premium industry is counter-cyclical and that when the economy is slow, industry turns more so to 'Premiums' as an added impetus for an increased share of a given market.

Premiums and sales incentives come in all shapes, sizes and costs and after a tour of the four floors of the Coliseum, one could easily say anything that is made can be a premium – from cheap paper or plastic gimmicks to sophisticated electronic devices to top-of-the-line automobiles.

Amongst this full house of exhibitors, there were 16 British firms displaying their products, as a joint venture group, sponsored by the British Premium Merchandise Association and the British Overseas Trade Board.

Keeping in line with the American exhibitors, the British firms offered diversity including toys from Britain and Mettoys, cutlery from George Butler, miniature art reproductions from Camille Arts, clocks from Christon, plastic products from Christonette, tabletop dinnerware from Denby, etched copper pictures from Etchmasters, colourful transfers from Letraset, a coat-of-arms service from Macauly Mann, quality leather goods from Molmax, shopping carts and luggage trolleys from Norland Gazelle, paperbacks from Penguin Books, pocket calculators from Sinclair Radionics, and a variety of premium type merchandise from Cado Designs, Creative Promotions and Dimi's Art.

The British Premium Merchandise Association under the guidance of its secretary, Mr. L. Baskett, also maintained a stand in the British aisle.

The majority of British exhibitors expressed considerable satisfaction in their participation in the Premium Show and most stated they would like to return next year.

Twice-Weekly Sailings

ANGLO-CONTINENTAL LINE *to and from* *HAMBURG*
THAMES LINE *to and from* *ROTTERDAM*
ANTWERP-THAMES LINE *to and from* *ANTWERP*

For freight rates and full details apply to: **JAMES SMITH & SONS (SHIPPING) LTD., 26 Martin Lane, London EC4R 0DS**
TELEPHONE: 01-626 3505 TELEX: 883500 TELEGRAMS: JASMISO LONDON

Export Business

Sheffield-based company wins £16 million order from Brazil

Davy-Loewy Ltd., the Sheffield-based heavy engineering subsidiary of Davy International Ltd., has won an order from Brazil for rolling mill equipment worth over £16 million. The order from Cia Acos Especiais Itabira (ACESITA), Brazil's leading producer of special steel, is for the supply of a hot strip rolling mill plant to be installed in ACESITA's works at Timoteo, about 120 miles north-east of Belo-Horizonte.

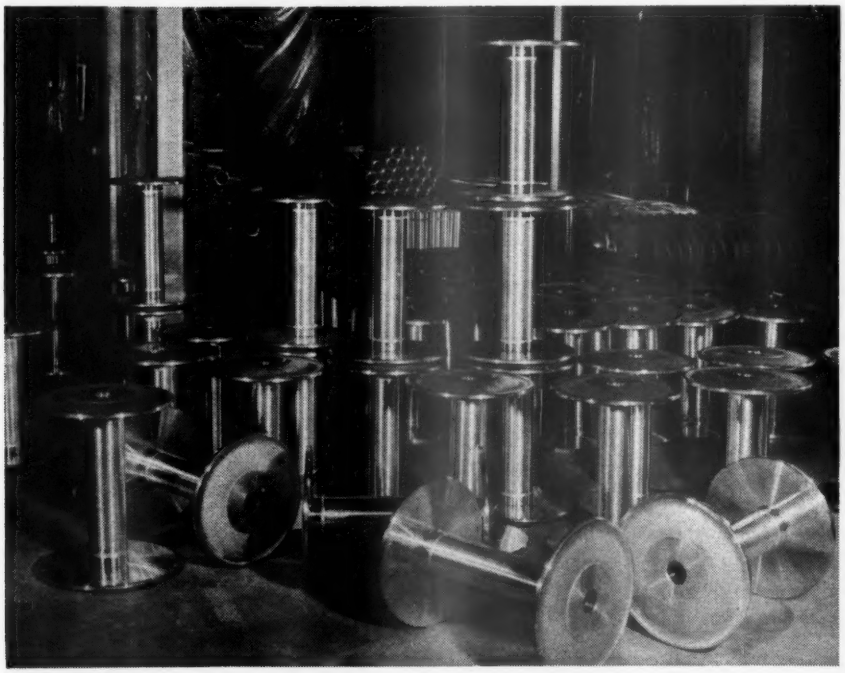
The order has been taken in association with Maquinas Piratininga SA, of Sao Paulo, who will be responsible for the Brazilian supply of a proportion of the equipment. Under a recent agreement, Piratininga have been given the right to manufacture Davy-Loewy equipment in Brazil.

The UK supply will be financed under an Export Credits Guarantee Department buyer credit. The lending bank will be Midland Bank Ltd. acting through their merchant bankers Samuel Montagu and Co. Ltd., who will also be providing substantial Euro-currency finance. The support provided by ECGD, the British Consulate in Rio de Janeiro and Samuel Montagu was an important factor in obtaining the order and their prompt reaction to rapidly changing circumstances considerably enhanced the British commercial image in the fast-moving Brazilian market.

Magnetic tape system to go to Poland

Racal-Thermionic Ltd. of Hythe, Southampton, specialists in professional magnetic tape recording equipment, has confirmed receipt of an order worth £80,000 from Centrozap of Poland. Under the terms of the contract the Racal company will supply a 24-channel magnetic tape system specifically designed to record seismic data.

A sealed bellows nuclear type pneumatically operated valve under construction for the Swedish nuclear power expansion scheme. A contract to supply over £750,000 worth of these valves has been awarded to the Ashford Controls (Petrocon Group), Bournemouth.



Part of the £380,000 order for textile beams for the USSR awaiting despatch from the Redditch factory of Hidutex Engineering Ltd., a Hawker Siddeley company. The component aluminium alloy parts are manufactured by another Hawker Siddeley company, High Duty Alloys Ltd., at their Smethwick and Distington plants, and then assembled, dynamically balanced, machined, polished and anodised by specialist techniques at Hidutex.

Two power contracts for Nigeria

British Insulated Callender's Construction Company Ltd., a member of the Balfour Beatty Group of BICC, has been awarded two major contracts by the National Electric Power Authority for power transmission and distribution systems in Nigeria. The orders for the World Bank funded projects were obtained against keen international competition; their total value exceeds £5½ million.

One of the contracts comprises a 132 kV single circuit 185 km. power link between the 330/132 kV substation at Benin City and the 132/33 kV substations at Irrua and Okene. The second contract relates to a system of 33 kV feeder lines radiating from Irrua and Okene to a total of 17 townships in Mid-Western and Kwara States. Distribution lines at 415 V will be installed throughout six of the townships in Kwara.

Lattice steel towers for the 132 kV overhead line will be fabricated by Painter Brothers Ltd., of Hereford, another member of the Balfour Beatty group.

European Community

Our 'settled position within the Community'

The Prime Minister's Commons statement on the outcome of the EEC referendum

'I hope that this House, and the country as a whole, will follow the lead which the Government intends to give in placing past divisions behind us and in working together to play a full and constructive part in all Community policies and activities.' The Prime Minister made the point in his statement in the House of Commons on 9 June, following the decisive majority for continued UK membership of the European Community in the 5 June referendum ('yes' votes 17,378,581 – 67.2 per cent – 'no' votes 8,470,073 – 32.8 per cent).

Mr. Wilson said, 'I am well aware that the period of renegotiation and the referendum has been difficult for other members of the Community. I pay tribute again to the constructive spirit in which they have dealt with our renegotiation proposals.' He went on, 'I now say to our partners in the Community that we look forward to continuing to work with them in promoting the Community's wider interests and in fostering a greater sense of purpose among the Member States.

'I would also wish to say to our friends and allies in the Commonwealth, who made clear their hope that we would remain within the Community, and to all the developing countries that we shall hope to bring even more to our relationship with them following the clear decision of the British electorate last Thursday.'

Chief Counting Officer Sir Philip Allen pictured at Earls Court, where he supervised the recording of referendum results from all over the country on Friday 6 June.

The Community's institutions

Having outlined the Government's general approach to Community policy, Mr. Wilson went on, 'it follows from the decision to remain in the Community that this country should be fully represented in all the Community's institutions. I have said that if renegotiation succeeded and if our recommendations was endorsed by the country, we should feel it right that this House should be fully represented in the European Assembly. A recommendation to this end will now be made to the Parliamentary Labour Party.'

Mr. Wilson referred to statements by the General Secretary of the TUC and the Chairman of the TUC's International Committee 'making clear that the TUC is now likely to enter fully into the work of the Economic and Social Committee of the EEC and to work with the European industrial labour movement in a way which can only mean strengthening the trade union movement throughout the Community and here in Britain.'

The scene at Earls Court on 6 June during the joint count of referendum votes from the Greater London area and overseas service personnel.

Overseas confidence

Mr. Wilson also said that the EEC decision would 'I am sure, give confidence to those overseas who have been considering plans for investment in Britain. There are signs that this is already happening.'

Finally, Mr. Wilson said that 'the improvement of our own economic situation and our contribution to a more equitable world economic order can best be made from a settled position within the Community. We now have that settled position and we are determined to make a success of it.'

EEC and Israel sign new trade agreement

Arrangements come into force on 1 July

A new trade agreement between the EEC and Israel was signed in Brussels on 11 May. Like the EEC/Greece Additional Protocol* which was signed on 28 April, this agreement will come into force on 1 July. It supersedes the 1970 agreement between the Six Community Member States and Israel.

Imports into the Community

In the industrial sector, all Israeli goods, with the exception of casein and caseinates (tariff heading 35.01), will be duty-free by 1 July 1977. The Community's duties will be abolished in three stages; a reduction of 60 per cent on 1 July next when the agreement comes into force, a further reduction of 20 per cent on 1 January 1976 and the final 20 per cent on 1 July 1977. The UK reductions will be based on the duties applied to Israel on 1 January 1972.

However, some sensitive items – mainly refined petroleum products and certain textiles and chemical items – will be subject to Community ceilings. The EEC ceiling arrangements allow the entry of imports, up to a specified amount (the ceiling), at the reduced rate mentioned above; when the ceiling is reached the Community will decide whether or not to charge a higher rate of duty or implement the Common Customs Tariff. These arrangements are similar to those provided for in the EEC/European Free Trade Association agreements and will come to an end on 31 December 1979.

In the agricultural sector, there are substantial concessions covering 85 per cent of Israel's exports to the Community. The concessions, which range from 20 to 80 per cent, mainly cover fresh and preserved fruit and vegetables and fruit juices. Certain items will be subject to special arrangements. These are: seasonal concessions for some fresh fruit and vegetables; minimum prices for lemons; a tariff quota for apricot pulp; and voluntary restraint arrangements for tomato concentrates and canned fruit salads.

Community exports to Israel

In the industrial sector, the rate of Israel's tariff changes will be slower than the Community's in order to protect Israel's infant industries. Israel will reduce her customs duties according to two timetables.

For 60 per cent of her imports from the Community, Israel will grant duty-free entry from 1 January 1980. This will be achieved in five stages (see Fig. 1). For other products† tariffs will be abolished by 1 January 1985 in six stages (see Fig. 2).

However, this second, longer timetable may be modified if both parties agree. This would involve delaying the 50 per cent and 100 per cent reductions by two years each, so that tariffs would not be finally abolished until 1 January 1989.

Other provisions

The agreement also covers cooperation to promote the development and diversification of trade and to encourage private investment by Community and Israeli industrialists.

Finally, the agreement contains provisions relating to competition, dumping, non-discrimination and safeguard action.

Origin Rules

The EEC/Israel agreement has its own Origin Protocol, the rules of which are like those for the EFTA agreements.

Under the rules laid down in the agreement goods acquire

Community exports to Israel: tariff reduction programme

Fig 1: The five-stage timetable for 60% of Community exports

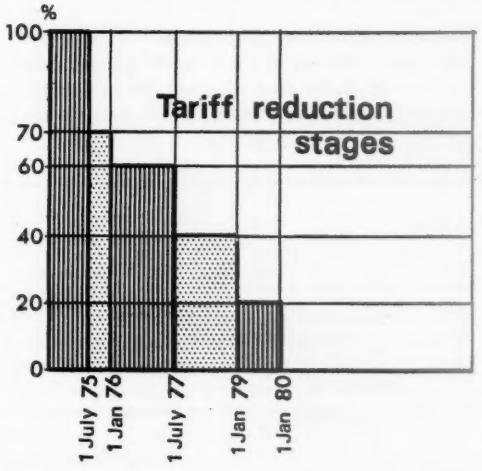
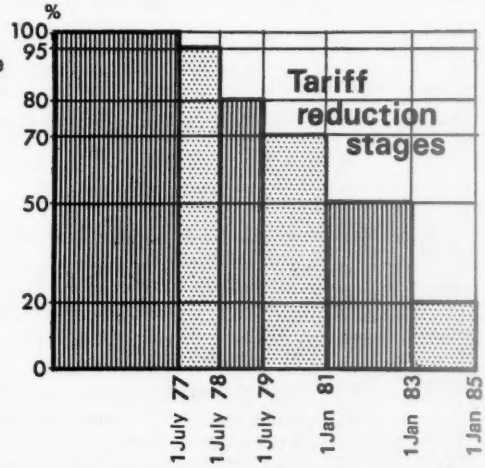


Fig 2: The six-stage timetable for other Community exports



* An article describing the provisions of the EEC/Greece Additional Protocol appeared in the 30 May issue of *Trade and Industry*.

† A list of the products covered in the longer timetable is included in the details of the EEC/Israel agreement published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* on 26 May.

origin if they are 'wholly produced' or have been 'sufficiently transformed'. 'Sufficiently transformed' means the processing of non-originating materials or parts sufficient to transfer them to a four-figure tariff heading, other than the one which applied when they were imported. For some goods (set out in List A to the Origin Protocol) a change of tariff heading is not sufficient to confer origin; in other cases (set out in List B) processing which does not involve a change of tariff heading is sufficient to confer origin. The agreement rules do not, however, cover certain petroleum products (set out in List C).

The agreement origin rules must be satisfied if preferential rates of duty are claimed.

Documentation

Evidence of entitlement will be by means of a movement certificate, EUR.1, issued by the customs department of the exporting country, or a form EUR.2 in the case of postal consignments not exceeding 1,000 units of account in value (about £420). Israeli exporters will be allowed to use forms AIL.1 and AIL.2 from the 1970 agreement until stocks are exhausted.

Further details and information as to procedures, etc, will be available shortly in Customs Notice No 813B.

ECSC/Israel

In addition to the EEC agreement, a European Coal and Steel Community agreement was also signed with Israel, concerning products covered by the ECSC Treaty. The provisions of this agreement are the same as those applying to industrial products in the EEC agreement.

Inquiries

Inquiries arising from this article, should be addressed to:

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE

1 Commercial Relations and Exports, Division 1,
1 Victoria St.,
London SW1H 0ET
Tel. 01-215 3707 (General).

2 General Division,
3 Kingsgate House,
66-74 Victoria St.,
London SW1E 6SJ
Tel. 01-215 3070 (UK tariffs on imports from Israel) 01-215 5750 (Origin Rules) 01-215 5490 (Tariff Quota and ceiling arrangements)

3 Overseas Tariff and Regulation Section,
Export Data Branch,
Export House,
50 Ludgate Hill,
London EC4 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 475/420 (Import duties, taxes, etc. on exports to Israel). Ext. 408/482/7174 (Import duties, taxes, etc. on imports from Israel into EEC other than UK).

HM CUSTOMS AND EXCISE
International Division D,
King's Beam House,
39-41 Mark Lane,
London EC3R 7HE
Tel. 01-626 1515 ext. 2565 (Customs documentation and procedure).

Generalised tariff preference scheme (GSP): Restoration of normal duties

Trade and Industry of 20 February, 14 March, 18 April and 16 May gave details of GSP tariff quotas exhausted and GSP ceilings reached up to 28 April. HM Customs have stated that the position on the restoration of normal duties for the month ending 23 May is as follows:

I TARIFF QUOTAS AND SPECIAL CEILINGS

Tariff heading	Description of goods	Customs quota reference*	Date UK quota share exhausted	Community butoir reached · duty to be re-imposed	
				On date	For goods from
46.03 (S/C)	Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles of plaiting materials, etc.	1731		3.5.75	Philippines Yugoslavia
94.03	Other furniture and parts thereof	5075		3.5.75	Yugoslavia

S/C Denotes Special Ceiling.
* See Customs Tariff Part 11.

II CEILINGS

Tariff heading	Description of goods	Date of restoration of duties	
		From all sources	From particular sources (inner ceilings)
27.10	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous materials:		Romania 19.5.75
AIII	Light oils – for other purposes		
CIc)	Gas oils – for other purposes		
CIIc)	Fuel oils – for other purposes		
CIIIc)	Lubricating oils: other oils, to be mixed, etc.		
CIIId)	Lubricating oils – for other purposes		
41.04BII	Goat and kid skin leather, etc. – Other: other		India 19.5.75
44.24	Household utensils of wood	19.5.75	
54.03	Flax or ramie yarn, not put up for retail sale		Brazil 19.5.75
55.05A	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale: multiple or cabled, finished in balls or on cards, etc.		Colombia 19.5.75
ex 61.03	Men's and boys' under garments, including collars, shirts and shirt fronts – of cotton fabric		India 19.5.75
70.14B	Illuminating glassware, etc. – Other		Hong Kong 19.5.75

EEC GSP tariff quota for plywood

Notices published in *Trade and Industry* of 14 March and 18 April gave the respective dates on which the Community butoirs were reached and duty consequently re-imposed for goods under tariff heading 44.15 (Plywood, blockboard, laminboard, etc.) imported into the Community from Malaysia (18 February) and Singapore (14 March). (The relevant HM Customs Tariff Quota Serial No. is 1685.) As was pointed out in those notices, however, neither of these announcements applied to UK imports from Malaysia or Singapore under the UK's 'additional' share of the GSP plywood tariff quota – 105,000 m³ (vide Article 2(2) of Regulation (EEC) 3052/74 – O.J. No. L.329 of 9 December 1974).

It has since been announced in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* (No. C.110 of 17 May 1975) that the action taken in re-imposing duties was based on information about the level of imports into the Community which was inaccurate. The announcements in *Trade and Industry* referred to above should therefore be disregarded; when it is known that butoirs have been reached for these countries the fact will be included in a subsequent notice for information.

Inquiries about current availability of preferences may be made to HM Customs Central Tariff Quota Registration Unit, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE, tel. 01-626 1515, ext. 2570 (quotas and butoirs), ext. 2294 (ceilings and inner ceilings).

EEC/Greece

On page 536 of the 30 May *Trade and Industry* line five of the last paragraph in column two should read 1 July 1977, not 1 January 1977.

NCB and South of Scotland Electricity Board receive EIB loans

Loans to the value of £15 million have been granted to the National Coal Board and the South of Scotland Electricity Board by the European Investment Bank.

A sum of £7.8 million over 12 years at the current interest rate of 9½ per cent will be used by the South of Scotland Electricity Board for the construction of the 1,250 MW Hunterston 'B' nuclear power station in Ayrshire.

The NCB loan – £7.2 million over 10 years at 9½ per cent – will help meet the cost of opening new mines at Royston, in in the Barnsley area of Yorkshire, and at Betws, in South Wales. The money will also go towards the modernisation and expansion of the Markham and Ireland collieries in North Derbyshire, and improvements at three mines in Staffordshire.

Exports of copper, lead and aluminium scrap to third countries

Regulation (EEC) 198/75 established quotas for exports in 1975 of copper, lead and aluminium scrap from the European Communities to third countries and a Notice published in *Trade and Industry* on 12 December 1974 (page 599), invited exporters to apply for licences for specified materials within the quotas.

A further allocation is now to be made and applications will be considered for exports in the six months ending 31 December 1975 of the following materials:

1 copper ashes and residues (tariff heading ex 26.03) in the form of copper scale
2 copper and copper alloy scrap (tariff heading ex 74.01) in the forms of:
  a enamelled copper hair wire
  b contaminated nickel silver in the form of:
    i cutlery or tableware contaminated by plating or solder; or
    ii electrical contacts, springs and valves contaminated by solder
3 aluminium scrap (tariff heading ex 76.01)
4 lead scrap (tariff heading ex 78.01)

Applications should include details of type, value, destination and an estimate of any balance of tonnage on existing licences held for similar material likely to remain unused by 30 June 1975 and should be received in Export Licensing Branch, Department of Trade, 16/20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB by 26 June 1975. Any received after that date may be too late for inclusion in this allocation.

Any licence from the previous allocation for the period ending 30 June 1975 on which a balance of the tonnage licensed remains unused will be re-validated to expire on 31 December 1975 if returned to Export Licensing Branch at the above address.

Application for suspension of CCT duties

The Department of Trade announce that application has been made to the EEC Commission for a suspension of the EEC Common Customs Tariff duties on the following items in so far as they are for use in the repair or maintenance of the S61N or S58T helicopters:

84.10 Fuel pumps
84.22 Winches
84.59 Equipment for starting the engines
84.59 Windscreen wipers
84.62 Bearings
84.63 Power drives for main and tail rotors
85.01 Electrical generators for instruments and radio navigation apparatus
90.14 Navigation equipment
90.28 Navigation instruments

If any United Kingdom company consider that it could now or in the near future manufacture and supply any of the listed parts and components for use in the maintenance or repair of these particular helicopters and that a suspension of the CCT duty on the products concerned would be detrimental to their interests they should inform the Department of Trade.

The information requested in this Notice should be sent not later than 24 June 1975 to the Department of Trade, General Division, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, tel. 01-215 5521.

EEC Information Unit

The EEC Information Unit helps firms of all types and sizes by answering general questions about EEC membership and by guiding them where necessary to more specialised information sources. New customers are always welcome, particularly firms new to EEC questions.

The unit's address is: EEC Information Unit, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-215 4301 (six lines).

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New EC Legislation

Applications for copies of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* containing the legislation referred to should be made to HMSO and not to the inquiry points given in the notices.

The legislation listed below has been published in the 'Official Journal of the European Communities' as indicated against each item. The 'Official Journal' is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other Member States' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 4174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference points given at the end of the item.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY. The texts of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

General. Regulation (EEC) 1376/75 amending Regulation (EEC) 540/75 as regards additional measures to be taken for monetary purposes in respect of agriculture. (*Official Journal* L139, 30 May 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 1380/75 laying down detailed rules for the application of monetary compensatory amounts (*Official Journal* L139, 30 May 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 1409/75 laying down detailed rules for the purpose of taking into account certain monetary amounts charged on exports to non-member countries. (*Official Journal* L140, 31 May 1975)

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 1308/75 fixing for the 1975 marketing year the reference prices for plums. (*Official Journal* L133, 24 May 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 1309/75 fixing for the 1975 marketing year the reference prices for peaches. (*Official Journal* L133, 24 May 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 1310/75 fixing for the 1975 marketing year the reference prices for table grapes. (*Official Journal* L133, 24 May 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 1311/75 fixing for the 1975 marketing year the reference prices for lemons. (*Official Journal* L133, 24 May 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 1312/75 fixing the maximum withdrawal price levels for tomatoes grown under glass for the 1975 marketing year. (*Official Journal* L133, 24 May 1975)

Processed agricultural products. Regulation (EEC) 1313/75 repealing Regulation (EEC) 3206/74 laying down detailed rules for the application of a charge on the exportation of certain goods covered by Regulation (EEC) 1059/69 (*Official Journal* L133, 24 May 1975)

Tobacco. Regulation (EEC) 1344/75 amending Regulation (EEC) 3389/73 laying down the procedure and conditions for the sale of tobacco held by the intervention agencies. (*Official Journal* L137, 28 May 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 1353/75 amending Regulation (EEC) 1726/70 on the procedure for granting the premium for leaf tobacco as regards the event giving entitlement to the premium (*Official Journal* L138, 29 May 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 1354/75 completing Regulation (EEC) 1727/70 on intervention procedure for raw tobacco concerning the event giving entitlement to the payment of the intervention price. (*Official Journal* L138, 29 May 1975)

Cattle, beef and veal. Regulation (EEC) 1314/75 amending Annex I to Regulation 1896/73 concerning the coefficients for the calculation of the buying-in prices for intervention on the market in beef and veal. (*Official Journal* L133, 24 May 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 1315/75 amending the Annex to Regulation (EEC) 536/75 concerning the buying-in prices for intervention on the market in beef and veal. (*Official Journal* L133, 24 May 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 1317/75 amending Regulation (EEC) 1315/74 on the deboning of beef bought in by intervention agencies. (*Official Journal* L133, 24 May 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 1358/75 deferring the qualifying date in respect of beef placed on sale by the intervention agencies under Regulations (EEC) 2073/74 and (EEC) 2320/74. (*Official Journal* L138, 29 May 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 1406/75 altering the period of validity fixed by Regulation (EEC) 1090/75 (EXIM) in respect of import licences for certain beef and veal products, by replacing in Article 7(c) the figure '15' by the figure '30'. (*Official Journal* L140, 31 May 1975)

Flax and hemp. Regulation (EEC) 1330/75 amending the Annex to Regulation (EEC) 771/74 on aid for flax and hemp as follows; from the 1975/76 marketing year, the varieties Lisa and Taiga shall be included in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) 771/74. (*Official Journal* L135, 27 May 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 1342/75 amending Regulation (EEC) 1523/71 on communications between Member States and the Commission on flax and hemp. (*Official Journal* L137, 28 May 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 1410/75 on the granting of aid for the private storage of flax fibres. (*Official Journal* L140, 31 May 1975)

Cereals and rice. Regulation (EEC) 1331/75 amending Regulations (EEC) 2637/70, (EEC) 586/75, (EEC) 783/75 and (EEC) 784/75 laying down detailed rules for the application of the system of export licences in the field of tenders for the levy and/or the refund on exports of rice to third countries. (*Official Journal* L135, 27 May 1975)

Regulation (EEC) 1357/75 fixing the threshold prices for certain classes of flour, groats and meal for the 1975/76 marketing year. (*Official Journal* L138, 29 May 1975)

Eggs and poultrymeat. Regulation (EEC) 1318/75 introducing the fourth modification of the list of egg and poultrymeat products eligible for the advance fixing of export refunds. (*Official Journal* L133, 24 May 1975)

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L137, 28 May 1975, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 1343/75 on the furnishing of documents for the determination of value for customs purposes.

Further information. HM Customs and Excise, Valuation Division, Vintry House, Queen Street Place, London EC4 (tel. 01-626 1515 ext. 2770)

BUSINESS IN EUROPE?

Peter Douglas MIPR, author of Gower's latest guide to export prospects in France, offers expert research and consultancy services to companies interested in doing business in Europe. Please ask for details.

Peter Douglas 205 Howard House Dolphin Square London SW 1.
Telephone 01-828 2202

Temporary suspension of the Community's Common Customs Tariff

German requests

The Department of Trade has been notified by the EEC Commission of proposals made by Germany for new suspensions of the Common Customs Tariff (CCT) to operate from 1 January 1976. These proposals are set out in Schedule 1 below.

The Department will want to take account of UK interests in making its views known to the Community of Nine before decisions are taken as to whether these proposed suspensions should be granted. UK producers are entitled to object to the granting of any of these proposed suspensions where they consider that they are able to supply the whole or the greater part of the needs of the Community of Nine and that their interests might be affected adversely by the loss or reduction of Community preference on exports to the original Community of Six, or reduced tariff protection in the UK, which a suspension of the CCT would entail.

UK producers who wish to object to the granting of a proposed suspension of the Common Customs Tariff should provide the Department with as much as possible of the following information:

i estimated Community (Nine countries including the UK) demand in 1976;
ii estimated UK demand in 1976;
iii UK production expected to be available for:
a the UK market in 1976;
b the rest of the Community in 1976;
c exports to other countries for the same year.

UK requests

The Department of Trade also gives notice that the UK has put forward proposals to the EEC Commission for the suspension of the CCT in respect of the goods set out in Schedule 2 below. Should these proposed new suspensions of the CCT be agreed to unanimously by the other Member States of the Community, it is expected that they will be implemented in full in the UK Tariff with effect from 1 January 1976. Once in operation, UK importers will be able to enter the goods through Customs at the suspended rates of duty regardless of their origin.

If any UK company is already manufacturing any of the products referred to in Schedule 2 below, or is expected to be shortly, and that a suspension of import duty would be detrimental to their interests, they should notify the Department of Trade accordingly.

Representations

Any representations in respect of the German and UK proposals should be made in writing to the Department of Trade, General Division, Room 332, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, not later than 27 June 1975 (telephone inquiries: 01-215 5515 (chemicals) and 01-215 3576 (other goods)).

Tariff heading	Description	Proposed CCT suspended rate of duty
Schedule 1		
29.16 A II	L-Malic acid	Free
29.16 D	Fenoprofen and its salts	Free
29.22 E II	1, 8-Diaminonaphthalane	Free
39.03 BvA) 2	Hydroxypropylcellulose	Free
Schedule 2		
07.04 A	Dried onions	10%
28.01 C	Bromine	6%
29.29	1, 3-Di-(4-chlorobenzylideneamino) guanidinium chloride	Free
29.31 B	1, 2-Di-(N'-methoxycarbonylthio ureido) benzene	Free
29.35 Q	1, 2-Dimethyl-3, 5-diphenyl pyrazolium methylsulphate	Free
	1, 6-Hexanolactam	5%
29.39 D II	21-Chloro-9α-fluoro-11β-hydroxy-16α17α*iso* propylidenedioxy pregn-4-ene-3, 20-dione	Free
35.04	Soya protein isolate, having an isoelectric point of 4.8 plus or minus 0.4 and which contains not less than 94% by weight of protein (Nx6.25) on a dry basis	Free
44.22	Used casks and barrels of oak, whether assembled or not; staves and heads, being part of such casks and barrels	Free
62.03 A I, B 1a) and B 1b)	Used sacks and bags of a kind used for the packing of goods	Free
85.13 B	Sonic convertors consisting of a box approximately 12 in. square and 2 in. thick, the top being shaped in the form of a cradle to receive a telephone handset, incorporating a lamp to indicate the state of the call. This modem (MODulator/DEModulator) converts teleprinter keyboard signals for transmission by telephone line or radio for reconversion to keyboard signals on a distant teleprinter	Free
85.21 D II	Digital displays consisting of a printed circuit board of a size not exceeding 30 mm. by 90 mm. with a single line of digits, not less than three in number, comprising light emitting diodes manufactured from gallium based semiconductor compounds mounted thereon; the line of digits having a protective cover of translucent plastic	Free

EEC information – Inquiry points at Customs and Excise headquarters

General inquiries on EEC matters which are the concern of HM Customs and Excise may be made to the following telephone extensions:
HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE. Tel: 01-626 1515

		Extn.
Community Transit	International Customs Division D —Branch 1	
	traders A-K	2263
	traders L-Z	2561
EEC Mediterranean Agreements, Greece and Turkey	International Customs Division D —Branch 2	2561
EEC Mediterranean Agreements, except Greece and Turkey, Anglo-Danish Free Trade Agreement	International Customs Division E —Branch 3	2504
Anglo-Irish Free Trade Agreement, Channel Islands, Isle of Man	International Customs Division E —Branch 3	2504
Compensatory levies	International Customs Division G —Branch 3	2343/2307
European Communities—general inquiries	International Customs Division D	2478
	—Branch 4	2431
EEC Free Trade Agreements with EFTA countries	International Customs Division E —Branch 4	2385/2165
Copies of public notices and customs forms on EEC matters	General Services Division—Unit 4	3079/2069

Trade Information

Japan: investment in retail distribution liberalised

The Japanese Ministry of Finance has announced that from 1 June 1975 foreign investment in the retail distribution sector has been fully liberalised. Previously, without case by case screening, only 50-50 joint ventures in up to 11 retail outlets was permitted. Inquiries: Exports to Japan Unit, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 613/7319.

Antiques in baggage: export entry requirements

HM Customs and Excise announce that the practice by which Customs approval has been given at some ports for the use of Form C.63A for all antiques exported in baggage, whether or not the antiques require a specific export licence, is to be discontinued. This practice has led to confusion. In future antiques exported in baggage should be pre-entered on Form C.273 if they are merchandise and are covered by Open General Licence and on Form C.63A if they require a specific export licence.

ECGD news

Further line of credit for Ekofisk Oil Field

The Exports Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £5 million line of credit which Barclays Bank have made available to Norpipe A/S. The loan will help finance further contracts for equipment and services to be placed in the UK connected with the oil pipeline from Ekofisk in the North Sea to Teesside and the gas pipeline to Emden in West Germany.

UK suppliers will receive 80 per cent of the contract price from the loan; the remaining 20 per cent is payable by Norpipe A/S. To qualify under the terms of the loan a contract must have a minimum value of £5,000 and be placed by 31 October 1977. All contracts will be nominated by Phillips Petroleum Co., Norway.

This is the third line of credit guaranteed by ECGD for the Ekofisk oil field and brings the total amount made available to £45 million.

Exporters interested in further details of this facility should contact either Mr. R. W. Willis, of ECGD (tel. 01-606 6699 ext. 393), or Mr. L. Redrup, of Phillips Petroleum (tel. 01-828 9766 ext. 233), or Mrs. V. M. Calthorpe, of Barclays Bank International (tel. 01-283 8989 ext. 3436).

Norpipe is owned jointly by the Norwegian state oil company and Phillips Norway Group.

A battery of Colchester lathes installed at Singapore Training Institute, supplied by The 600 Group's South East Asia subsidiary company, George Cohen (Far East) Pte. Ltd. The Colchester Lathe Co. Ltd. has this year received its fourth Queen's Award to Industry for export achievement. The company is said to be the largest European manufacturers of centre lathes. Exports have more than doubled over a three-year period to reach a level well in excess of £7 million per annum, with two-thirds of production exported.

Polypropylene plant for Brazil

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £5.1 million line of credit which Lloyds Bank International Ltd., have made available to Polipropileno SA, Brazil. The loan will help finance a contract awarded to Simon Carves Ltd., of Stockport, Cheshire who are responsible for designing, engineering work and purchasing equipment on behalf of Polipropileno.

The factory will be situated at Camacari in the State of Bahia and is scheduled for commissioning early in 1978. It will produce 50,000 metric tons of polypropylene each year using the ICI process.

ECGD general purpose lines of credit

The table below lists lines of credit guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department under which there is capacity for further export business to be financed.

Depart-mental reference	Tel. ext. at ECGD HQ	Recipient	UK Bank	Purpose	Loan value £m	Minimum single contract value £000's	Final date for entering into contracts
LC264	7171	Algeria	Lloyds	Industrial plant, machinery, and associated services	1	10	20 June 1975
LC 389	7335	Angola	Barings	Capital plant and equipment and associated services	1	10	30 September 1975
LC 96	7369	Brazil	Baring Brothers	Electrical plant and equipment for the Marimbondo hydroelectric project	4.8	$200,000 (Sterling equivalent)	31 August 1975
LC 435	7369	Brazil	Barclays	Capital and semi-capital goods	2.5	10	31 May 1976
LC 319	7369	Brazil	Schroder Wagg	Capital goods and associated services	5	10	30 September 1975
LC 454	324	Brazil	Lloyds	Capital or semi-capital goods and related services	2.5	10	30 September 1976
LC 434	286	Cuba	National Westminster	Capital goods and associated services	7	10	31 July 1975
LC 417	7313	Czechoslovakia	National Westminster	Capital plant and equipment and associated services	2	5	19 July 1976
LC 224	615	Denmark	Midland	Capital goods and associated services	0.5	10	31 October 1975
LC 366	615	Denmark	Lazards	Shipyard procurements (excluding basic materials) (A. P. Moller Group)	2	10	1 November 1975
LC 412	615	Denmark	Scandinavian Bank Ltd.	Capital goods	0.5	10	12 September 1975
LC 453	7340	Finland	Hambros	Machinery, equipment and associated services (Rauma-Repola Oy)	0.4	5	13 June 1976
LC 476	7340	Finland	Scandinavian Bank Ltd.	Plant and equipment and associated Services (Oy Wart Sila)	4	10	21 May 1976
LC 290	615	France	Midland	Industrial plant and equipment and similar capital goods	1	10	31 October 1975
LC 289	615	France	Midland	Industrial plant and equipment and similar capital goods	2	10	3 October 1975
LC 317	615	France	Lloyds	Industrial plant and machinery	5	10	31 August 1975
LC 446	615	France	Williams and Glyn's	Capital goods and associated services	2	10	31 March 1976
LC 504	615	France	National Westminster	Plant and equipment and associated services	1	10	31 January 1976
LC 396	7313	German Democratic Republic	National Westminster	Capital plant equipment and associated services	2	10	9 April 1976
LC 324	615	German Federal Republic	Lloyds	Industrial plant and machinery	5	10	31 August 1975
LC 521	615	German Federal Republic	National Westminster	Plant and equipment and associated services	3	10	30 April 1976
LC 436	7313	Hungary	Morgan Grenfell	Capital plant and equipment and associated services	3	5	31 July 1976
LC 333	615	Irish Republic	Williams and Glyn's	Plant and equipment and associated services	1.5	10	30 September 1976
LC 441	615	Israel	Rothschilds	Capital goods and associated services	3	10	31 August 1975
LC 443	615	Israel	Warburgs	Capital goods and associated services	3	10	21 September 1976
LC 449	615	Israel	Charterhouse Japhet	Capital goods and associated services	3	10	31 July 1976
LC 468	615	Israel	Rothschilds	Capital goods and associated services	1	10	31 March 1976
LC 456	7173	Kenya	Morgan Grenfell	Plant and equipment and associated services	1	75	1 August 1976
LC 471	441	Korea (South)	Lloyds	Capital and quasi-capital goods	4	50	29 February 1976
LC 351	7171	Liberia	Morgan Grenfell	Capital goods and associated services	3	50	30 June 1975
LC 502	441	New Zealand	Lloyds	Capital and quasi-capital goods	2	10	31 March 1976
LC 332	7367	Peru	Schroder Wagg	Capital equipment and small projects	1.5	10	7 May 1976
LC 375	7367	Peru	Lazards	Capital plant and equipment	1	40	25 May 1975
LC 489	7367	Peru	Schroder Wagg	Capital plant and equipment and associated services	1.5	40	25 May 1976
LC 428	286	Poland	National Westminster	Capital goods and associated services	20	50	20 March 1976
LC 478	7345	Poland	Lloyds	Capital goods and associated services	2	10	13 March 1976
LC 520	286	Poland	Lloyds	Capital goods and associated services	15	100	13 March 1976
LC 406	7335	Portugal	Midland	Plant and equipment	3	25	31 October 1976
LC 310	698	Portugal	Rothschilds	Industrial plant and machinery	5	25	2 July 1975
LC 420	7313	Romania	National Westminster	Capital goods and associated services	3	5	31 May 1976
LC 314	7152	South Africa	Hill Samuel	UK goods and associated UK services primarily for use on various railway projects	18	80	22 April 1976
LC 397	7152	South Africa	Hill Samuel	Capital goods and related services for the electric supply undertaking operated by ESCOM	5	100	30 September 1975
LC 495	293	South Africa	Schroder Wagg	Capital goods and associated services	15	15	28 February 1977
LC 550	7152	South Africa	Hill Samuel	Railway equipment (S.A. Railways and Harbours Administration)	10	100	1 September 1976
LC 382	7335	Spain	Hill Samuel	Capital goods and associated services	5	10	31 December 1975
LC 421	7335	Spain	National Westminster	Capital goods and associated services	1	10	30 April 1976
LC 444	698	Spain	Lloyds	Plant and equipment	5	10	28 February 1976
LC 364	7340	Sweden	Hambros	Ships equipment and sundry capital goods (Uddevallavarvet A/B)	1.692	100	25 September 1975
LC 365	7340	Sweden	Hambros	Plant and equipment and associated services (Eriksberg Makaniska Verkstads A/B)	2.4	10	10 October 1975
LC 450	7340	Sweden	Midland	Ships equipment and other capital goods (Kockums)	1.3	5	18 September 1975
LC 307	7340	Sweden	Midland	Capital plant and equipment	1.0	100	20 June 1976
LC 448	7340	Sweden	Midland	Ships equipment and capital equipment (Gotaverken)	2.5	50	29 January 1976
LC 472	7340	Sweden	Midland	Plant and equipment (Saab-Scania A/B)	0.52	5	31 August 1975
LC 523	7302	Yugoslavia	Barclays	Capital goods and associated services	8	10	30 April 1976
LC 208	7152	Zambia	Tozer Standard and Chartered Ltd.	Capital goods and services for development of open-cast and underground mining (Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd.)	6.4	40	30 June 1975

Requests for further information on any of these lines of credit should be made to the bank concerned or to Export Credits Guarantee Department, PO Box 272, Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (tel. 01-606 6699, extensions as listed in the second column).

Exporters, when negotiating business which might be financed under one of the above lines of credit, should ensure that their contract price contains sufficient margin to cover the cost of any premium payable. These details can be obtained from the bank concerned.

Catalogues of Government Publications

Her Majesty's Stationery Office offer their customers a comprehensive service which will enable them to judge whether any other titles in the vast output of Government Publications would help them in their work or leisure. Full information about this service can be obtained by sending a postcard to Publicity Section, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Room C46, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN, asking for the CATALOGUE SERVICE LEAFLET.

Tariff and Trade Notices

Republic of Ireland

Low Voltage Electrical Equipment Regulations 1975. It was announced in the Irish press on 9 May 1975 that a new body entitled the Electrical Safety Reference Body is being established to adjudicate on complaints relating to electrical appliances in accordance with Article 8 of the European Communities (Low Voltage Electrical Equipment) Regulations 1975 (see *Trade and Industry*, 25 April 1975).

Inquiries to the new body should be addressed: c/o the Department of Industry and Commerce, Kildare Street, Dublin 2. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 466/467/288.

European Communities (Detergents) Regulations 1975. It was reported in the Irish press on 26 May 1975 that the Minister for Industry and Commerce has made regulations entitled the European Communities (Detergents) Regulations 1975. The regulations, which give legal effect to Council Directive 73/404/EEC, prohibit the sale of detergents unless they conform to certain standards. Copies are being sent to the Department of Trade library, where they may be seen.

Alternatively copies may be purchased from the Government Publications Sale Office, GPO Arcade, Dublin 1, price 5p, postage 5p extra. Copies of the Directive are also available from the Government Publications Sale Office, price 10p, postage 5p extra.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 466/467/288.

Federal Republic of Germany

Holiday traffic. As every year, lorries of a total weight of over 7.5 tonnes, as well as trailers, are prohibited to use the motorways on all Saturdays as from 21 June 1975 until 30 August 1975 between 07.00 to 24.00 hours and on Sundays from 22 June 1975 until 31 August 1975 from 0.00 to 22.00 hours. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 467.

France

Imports of veterinary medicaments. The French *Journal Officiel*, 30 May 1975, published Law No. 409 which sets out amendments to certain articles of the Public Health Code defining veterinary medicaments. The modifications include special veterinary preparations and anti-parasitical products.

A permit authorised by the Ministry of Health must be obtained before importation of these goods.

Requests for copies of Law No. 409 (in French) and inquiries to OTAR ext. 423/408/482.

Spain

Scientific instruments: home compensation tax suspended. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 4 June, published Decree 1156/75 which suspended the home compensation tax levy on the importation of scientific instruments and apparatus provided that:

1 They are used only by educational institutions sponsored by the State, autonomous institutions, local authorities, public corporations and trade unions whenever the activities for which the instruments and apparatus are being used are not for profit seeking purposes.
2 There is no local production of such equipment.
3 The instruments and apparatus are kept under the control and responsibility of the above mentioned educational institutions.

Educational institutions dependent on foreign governments will also be able to benefit from the above mentioned suspension provided that reciprocal benefits can be enjoyed by Spanish institutions in the relevant country. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473.

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Czechoslovakia

Customs law. Attention was drawn to Czechoslovak Customs Law No. 44/1974 Sb (see *Trade and Industry*, 31 October 1974) which came into force on 1 January 1975. This law was couched in very general terms and was of no great consequence to British exporters.

Copies of Ordinance No. 119 dated 4 December 1974, made under Law No. 44/1974 Sb, have now been received. The Ordinance gives directions on customs procedures, the sections of most importance to British exporters being those dealing with trade samples, which on these it is stated that they are exempt from customs duty.

A copy of the text of Ordinance No. 119 (in Czech) may be referred to in the Department of Industry library. Copies of an unofficial translation are available from OTAR ext. 466/467/288.

Greece

Import of cars. An Import Trade Directive, issued by the Greek Ministry of Commerce now allows some Greeks and certain categories of other country's Nationals, to import new or second-hand cars into Greece without exchange formalities. Copies of this Directive (in English) are available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 439.

Countervailing duty on frozen meat. It was announced in the Greek Government *Gazette* (Volume II issue No. 453) that a countervailing duty has been imposed on frozen meat (beef, veal, lamb and kid) which was cleared through the Greek Customs, and subsequently blocked by virtue of Market Police Regulations Nos. 31/75 and 37/75. This duty will also apply to future imports of frozen meat. No other details are available.

Malta

Import licensing control. The Malta *Government Gazette*, 23 May 1975, announced that, with immediate effect, the importation of the following goods would require a specific import licence:

Weaving machines, automatic and semi-automatic, namely table looms, floor looms and auxiliary equipment including automatic and semi-automatic warping mills, reeds, heddles, shuttles and winders. Disposable plastic cups.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462.

Iran

Imports through port of Khorramshahr. We have been informed that there is a 25 per cent surcharge on storage charges at Khorramshahr and not a 25 per cent increase in import duty as previously reported on 18 April. The increase was effective from 5 May. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/475.

Nigeria

Customs tariff: corrections. The following corrigenda – Government Notice No. 535 – published in the Federal Republic of Nigeria *Official Gazette*, 24 April 1975, corrects Legal Notice No. 13 of 1975 (see *Trade and Industry*, 18 April 1975, page 160).

In the schedule to the Customs Tariff (Duties and Exemptions) (No. 2) Order 1975 published as a supplement to *Official Gazette* Extraordinary No. 16, Volume 62 of 1 April 1975, the following corrections should be made in respect of the various Tariff Nos. set out hereunder:

Tariff no.	Extent of corrections
i 03.02	For the existing entry *substitute* the following: In sub-headings A and B, *delete* the entries in the columns 'Tariff description', 'Fiscal entry' and *substitute*, respectively, the following sub-headings and rates of duty applicable thereto, that is:

Tariff description	Rate of duty: Fiscal entry	Rate of duty: Full
A Stockfish	10%	Free
B Other	25%	Free

ii 21.07	After the word 'A' in the first line of the entry *insert* the word 'B'
iii 34.02	For the word 'Imported' where it occurs in respect of the sub-heading 'A' *substitute*: 'Non-ionic surfactant surface-active agents imported by a manufacturer approved in that behalf by the Commissioner'
iv 34.05 A	For the word 'delete' *substitute* 'In sub-heading A, delete'
v 51.01 A, B and C	In the column 'Fiscal entry' *delete* the figure '10%' and *substitute* therein 'the kg. 15k or 5%'
vi 51.02 A. B and C	In the column 'Fiscal entry' *delete* the figure '10%' and *substitute* therein 'the kg. 15k or 5%'
vii 51.03 A. B and C	In the column 'Fiscal entry' *delete* the figure '10%' and *substitute* therein 'the kg. 15k or 5%'
viii 55.05 B and C	For the existing entry *substitute* the following: In sub-headings B and C, *delete* the entries in the columns 'Tariff description', 'Fiscal entry' and 'Full' and *substitute*, respectively, the following sub-heading and rate of duty applicable thereto, that is:

Tariff description	Rate of duty: Fiscal entry	Rate of duty: Full
B Other	the kg. 15k or 5%	Free

ix 55.06 B and C	For the existing entry *substitute* the following: In sub-headings B and C, *delete* the entries in the columns 'Tariff description', 'Fiscal entry' and 'Full' and *substitute*, respectively, the following sub-heading and rate of duty applicable thereto, that is:

Tariff description	Rate of duty: Fiscal entry	Rate of duty: Full
B Other	the kg. 15k or 5%	Free

75.02 A (1)	Immediately after the word 'A' in the first line insert '(1)'

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 473/472/471/462.

Niger

Importation of certain cotton fabrics. According to Arrete no. 75-17, La Societe de commerce et de production du Niger (COPRO-NIGER) no longer has the monopoly over importing products under tariff heading 55-09 (other woven fabrics of cotton, containing at least 85 per cent by weight of cotton: plain, serge, twill or satin woven, of a weight of less than 500 grammes per square metre; either unbleached or dyed). The importation of these products is still subject to special authorisation from the Minister des Affaires economiques, du Commerce et de l'Industrie du Niger. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 472/462/471/473.

Mauritius

Tariff changes. The Minister of Finance announced in his annual Budget speech on 3 June the following changes in the Mauritian customs tariff:

1 Reduction to nil rate of all customs duties, either General or Preferential, on:
   Certain mineral, chemical and natural fertilisers, also weed-killers;
   Certain hand tools and equipment for agricultural purposes and artisans, including electric hand tools, also grinding cutting stones, etc.

2 Abolition of customs duties on:
   Certain forms of insecticides, weedicides, etc.
   Certain wooden tools
   Certain cutting tools.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462.

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Zaire

Goods via Lobito. The State railway authority, Societe Nationale des Chemins de Fer Zairois, BP 297, Lubumbashi, has issued public notice no. 6/75 drawing attention to a decision of the port authorities of Lobito that in future all packing cases and goods destined for Zaire via Lobito must be marked with a green band. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 472/462/471/473.

South Africa

Tariff changes. The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 23 May 1975:

R995 BN 04.02, 04.03, 29.06, 29.09, 29.21:
1 Tariff heading no. 04.02 is rewritten. The duty on milk in powder or granular form containing, by mass, more than 1.5% of milk fat and/or butter fat is reduced to free.
2 Specific provisions, free of duty, are made for 4,4-isopropylidenediphenol, epichlorohydrin and tetraethyl silicate.

ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES
R996 Item 213.02, BN 69.07 and 69.08: The present reference in item 213.02 to 'mosaic cubes' is replaced by a reference to 'mosaics'.

INDUSTRIAL REBATES
R997 Item 304.03, BN 04.02; Item 307.01, BN 29.06 to 29.09; Item 311.16, BN 55.09:
1 The provision for a rebate of duty on whole milk powder, for the manufacture of chocolate is withdrawn because it is now free of duty.
2 The provisions for a rebate of duty on 4,4-isopropylidenediphenol and epichlorohydrin for the manufacture of synthetic resins and artificial plastics are withdrawn.
3 The provision for a rebate of duty on certain fabrics for the manufacture of shawls, scarves, mufflers and stoles is extended to cover the manufacture of printed khangas, printed kadungas and the like.
4 Provision is made for a partial rebate of duty on woven unprinted fabrics of cotton, not dyed or woven from dyed yarn and not defined by draw threads or other means, for the manufacture of shawls, scarves, mufflers, stoles, printed khangas, printed kadungas and the like.

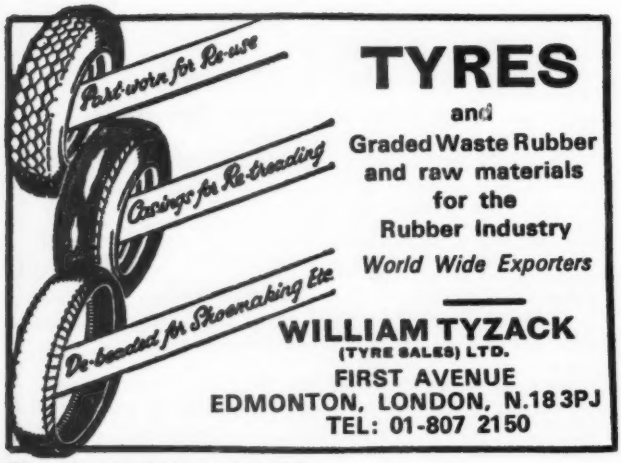
R998 Item 307.04, BN 39.02; Item 308.02 and 317.06:
1 The provisions for a rebate of duty on acrylonitrile-butadienestyrene for the manufacture of plastic goods of plate, sheet, strip or film and of travel goods are withdrawn.
2 Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on acrylonitrile-butadiene styrene for the manufacture of trim components for motor vehicles.

R999 Item 309.01, BN 44.28; Item 315.05, BN 73.32; Item 316.17, BN 76.06: Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on:
a shanks of wood, not finished for the manufacture of clothes pegs;
b ungalvanised coach screws (lag screws) of iron or steel, for galvanising; and
c certain tubes of aluminium, for the manufacture of television antennas.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462.

Tariff application. Customs Tariff Application List 671, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 6 June 1975, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

Various pliers classifiable under tariff subheadings 82.03.40.10, 82.03.40.30, 82.03.40.40.



Various aluminium products classifiable under tariff subheadings 76.01.10, 76.01.20, 76.02.30.

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to CRE tel. 01-215 5274.

Tariff application. Customs Tariff Application List 670, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 30 May 1975 contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on the following:

Scarves, mufflers and stoles classifiable under tariff subheadings 61.06.50 and 60.05.80
Woven sisal matting classifiable under tariff heading 57.11
Air distributors and parts thereof classifiable under tariff subheading 73.37.45 and heating and ventilating units classifiable under tariff subheading 87.06.35.10
Certain yarns classifiable under tariff subheadings 56.05.15.10, 56.05.15.20, 56.05.30.10, 56.05.30.20, 56.05.50.10, 56.05.50.20, 56.05.90.10, 56.05.90.20, 56.06.15, 56.06.25, 56.06.90

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to CRE tel. 01-215 5274.

Malaysia

Aluminium foil: customs duty. The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the following amendment to the Customs Duties Order 1968:

The Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 7) Order 1975 amends the First Schedule by substituting for the word 'Nil' appearing in Column 4 against heading number 76.04.000 the figures '10%'.

The First Schedule shows import duties levied on goods entering Malaysia. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 469/468/401.

Headgear, aluminium foil: customs duties (Penang). The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the following amendment to the Customs Duties (Penang) Order 1973:

The Customs Duties (Penang) (Amendment) (No. 5) Order 1975 amends the Schedule to the 1973 Order by inserting in their appropriate places the heading numbers 65.06.100, 65.06.900 and 76.04.000.

The Schedule lists those items on which duty is payable when imported into Penang. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 469/468/401.

Import licensing. The Malaysian Ministry of Trade and Industry has issued 'Notice for Importers West Malaysia No. 4 of 1975' which came into force on 24 April 1975. This notice prohibits the importation into the Malay States and Penang Island, without a valid import licence, the following goods:

Heading No.	Description of goods
82.06	Knives and cutting blades for machines or for mechanical appliances
.100	Flat rectangular with one sharp bevelled cutting edge

British exporters are advised not to undertake any firm commitments until it is confirmed that a licence is available to cover the transaction. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 469/468/401.

Indonesia

Reduction of import duty on medical raw materials and finished medicines. The Indonesian Government has announced a reduction in import duty to 5 per cent on medical raw materials (13.03.99). Import duty and import sales tax on finished medicines (tariff no. 30.03.99) are reduced to 10 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 469/468/401.

Changes in import duty on textiles and synthetic fibre. The Indonesian Government has announced a 25 per cent increase in import duty for textiles and a 10 to 50 per cent reduction for synthetic fibre yarns. A further notice will be issued when details are available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 469/468/401.

South Korea

Import restrictions. The Korean Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced on 25 April further restrictions on items of machinery, covered by the following BN numbers, which may only be imported when certificates of non-domestic production issued by the Machinery Promotion Association are secured. This ruling does not apply to imports with foreign investment or credit funds.

73.32, 73.35, 73.36 and 73.37
74.15, 74.16 and 74.17
82.01 – 82.07
83.01, 83.03, 83.07, 83.08 and 83.13
All items Chapter 84
All items Chapter 85
All items Chapter 86
All items Chapter 87 except 87.08 and 87.13
88.01, 88.02, and 88.03
All items Chapter 89
All items Chapter 90
All items Chapter 91
92.11, 92.12 and 92.13

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/475.

Import of small ocean-going vessels banned. The Ministry of Transportation has announced that imports of the following types of vessels will be banned from July to 31 December 1975:

1 Cargo vessels of less than 1,500–G/T, excluding refrigerated cargo vessels, carriers for chemicals and crude oil and vessels for war-risk zones.
2 Container vessels of less than 5,000–G/T.
3 Sawlog carriers for third countries and carriers for import sawlogs (lauan).
4 Vessels for transportation of cargo between Korea and Japan, excluding refrigerated cargo and carriers for chemicals and crude oil.

This ban will apply irrespective of whether or not foreign credit or investment funds are to be used. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/475.

Australia

Files, cigarette lighters: temporary protection. The Department of Manufacturing Industry in Australia has received requests for temporary protection against imports of the following:

Files (tariff item 82.03.300). Ref. CRE 1547/75
Cigarette lighters. Ref. CRE 1548/75.
Passion fruit juices and pulp. Ref. CRE 1549/75

Requests for temporary protection are received initially by the Department of Manufacturing Industry and, after examination, are submitted to the Special Minister of State for consideration. The Special Minister of State may refer the request to a Temporary Assistance Authority for inquiry and report. Any temporary protection which may be accorded on the recommendation of the Temporary Assistance Authority is in the nature of a holding action pending Government consideration of the general question of protection for the local industry following inquiry and report by the Industries Assistance Commission.

Exporters should note that the Australian Prime Minister has made it clear that should the need for urgent action emerge from these inquiries goods ordered overseas but not cleared for home consumption at the date of the announcement, will be subject to the terms of the action. Australian importers have been urged therefore to exercise caution in placing orders overseas and in entering into financial commitments on such orders, as special consideration may not be given to outstanding commitments should action be taken by the Government.

Evidence must be formally submitted at a public hearing, either by a nominated representative of the firm or trade association concerned, or through The Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447), who will represent UK interests if authorised. The Association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member.

UK firms or trade associations intending to submit evidence should advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, PO Box 80, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia, without delay through their accredited agent, indicating the goods with which they are concerned, and the request they anticipate submitting. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5319.

Tariff changes. Details are given below of changes in the Australian Customs Tariff, operative on and from 22 May 1975, as a result of the Government's decision on the recommendations made by the Industries Assistance Commission.

ALTERATIONS TO PART II OF SCHEDULE 1 TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF 1966-74

Tariff item	Goods	Rates of duty: General	Rates of duty: Preferential
Omit sub-item 07.01.3, substitute the following sub-item:			
07.01.3	Mushrooms	25%	25%
After sub-item 07.02.1 insert the following sub-item:			
07.02.2	Mushrooms	25%	25%
Omit sub-item 07.04.3, substitute the following sub-items:			
07.04.3	Other herbs	Free	Free
07.04.4	Mushrooms	25%	25%
Omit sub-item 20.02.3, substitute the following sub-item:			
20.02.3	Mushrooms packed in liquid or in air-tight containers	$0.175 per litre calculated by reference to the total contents of the containers in which the goods are packed	$0.175 per litre calculated by reference to the total contents of the containers in which the goods are packed
Omit paragraph 60.05.12, substitute the following paragraph:			
60.05.12	Men's and boys' suits, not being tracksuits, playsuits, rompersuits or the like	34%, and $25 each	21%, and $25 each
Omit sub-item 84.22.2, substitute the following sub-item:			
84.22.2	Goods, not being mine winders (winding engines) or gearless lift (elevator) machines, as follows: a hoists; b pulley tackle; c winches:		
84.22.21	Pneumatically operated	5%	5%
84.22.22	Electrically operated; manually operated spur gear type	40%	40%
84.22.23	Hydraulic hoists of the kind used in garages for lifting motor vehicles	35%	35%
84.22.29	Other	30%	30%
Omit paragraph 84.22.91, substitute the following paragraph:			
84.22.91	Goods specially designed for use in the mining or metallurgical industries, not being mine winders (winding engines)	15%	15%

Ref. CRE 10/74. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 468/469/401.

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Extensions to **OTAR** numbers are given at the end of each notice

Tariff changes. Details are given below of changes in the Australian customs tariff as set out in customs tariff proposals no. 16 (1975). The alterations became operative on and from 28 May 1975 and are consequent upon recommendations made by the Industries Assistance Commission in its reports on:

Textile and apparel machinery Ref. CRE 1770/71
Paper making and printing machinery Ref. CRE 1769/71
Certain textile floorcoverings Ref. CRE 1508/74
Diesel engines exceeding 1,500 kW Ref. CRE 7/74.

ALTERATIONS TO PART II OF SCHEDULE 1 TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF 1966-74

Tariff item	Goods	Rates of duty: General	Rates of duty: Preferential
1 After sub-item 58.02.3 insert the following sub-items:			
58.02.4	kitchen carpeting, as defined by by-law	22.5%	11%
58.02.5	Tufted carpeting, in rolls, not being goods falling within a preceding sub-item of this item:		
58.02.51	As prescribed by by-law	22.5%	11%
58.02.59	Other	22.5%, and $10 per m²	11%, and $10 per m²
58.02.6	Axminster (including chenille axminster) carpeting, in rolls, not being goods falling within a preceding sub-item of this item:		
58.02.61	As prescribed by by-law	22.5%	11%
58.02.69	Other	22.5%, and $10 per m²	11%, and $10 per m²
2 After sub-item 84.06.7 insert the following sub-item:			
84.06.8	Compression ignition engines having a power exceeding 1,500 kw., but not including parts therefor	5%	5%
3 Omit items 84.31 to 84.40 (inclusive), substitute the following items:			
84.31	*Machinery for making or finishing cellulosic pulp, paper or paperboard:		
84.31.1	Goods, as follows: a coating and finishing machinery; b corrugating machinery, single-face, for making single-faced corrugated paper or paperboard in rolls; c cylinder moulds; d facing machinery, combination single and double, for making single-faced corrugated paper in rolls or double-faced corrugated board in sheets; e glazing and hot rolling machinery; f ruling machines, except rotary disc ruling machines; g screens, plate eccentric, for screening pulp	5%	5%
84.31.9	Other	To and including 27 May 1976 – 41%; From and including 28 May 1976 to and including 27 May 1977 – 25%; From and including 28 May 1977 – 15%	To and including 27 May 1977 – 21%; From and including 28 May 1977 – 15%
84.32	*Book-binding machinery, including book sewing machines	5%	5%
84.33	*Paper and paperboard cutting machines of all kinds; other machinery for making up paper pulp, paper or paperboard:		
84.33.1	Cutting machines for cutting out sheets, that is to say, sheeters; slitters, slitter-rewinders; rewinders	To and including 27 May 1976 – 41%; From and including 28 May 1976 to and including 27 May 1977 – 25%; From and including 28 May 1977 – 15%	To and including 27 May 1977 – 21%; From and including 28 May 1977 – 15%
84.33.9	Other	5%	5%
84.34	*Machinery, apparatus and accessories for type-founding or type-setting; machinery (other than machine-tools falling within item 84.45, 84.46 or 84.47) for preparing or working printing blocks, plates or cylinders; printing type, impressed flongs and matrices, printing blocks, plates and cylinders; blocks, plates, cylinders and lithographic stones, planed, grained, polished or otherwise prepared for printing purposes:		
84.34.1	Goods, as follows: a editing and correcting terminals; b metal plates prepared for photo-engraving, of zinc or magnesium; c visual display keyboards, being goods entered for home consumption on or after 28 May 1976	25%	25%
84.34.2	Goods, as follows: a editing and correcting terminals; b metal plates prepared for photo-engraving of zinc or magnesium; c visual display keyboards, being goods entered for home consumption on or before 27 May 1976:		
84.34.21	Metal plates prepared for photo-engraving, of zinc or magnesium	25%	25%
84.34.29	Other	41%	25%
84.34.3	Printing type	To and including 27 May 1976 – 26%; From and including 28 May 1976 – 15%	15%
84.34.9	Other	5%	5%
84.35	*Other printing machinery; machines for uses ancillary to printing	5%	5%
84.36	*Machines for extruding man-made textiles; machines of a kind used for processing natural or man-made textile fibres; textile spinning and twisting machines; textile doubling, throwing and reeling (including weft-winding) machines:		
84.36.1	Goods, as follows: a spinning machines of a kind designed for operation by manual power, including such machines when fitted with an electric motor or other form of mechanical power; b wool scouring machines; c wool washing machines, being goods entered for home consumption on or after 28 May 1977	15%	15%
84.36.2	Goods, as follows: a spinning machines of a kind designed for operation by manual power, including such machines when fitted with an electric motor or other form of mechanical power; b wool scouring machines; c wool washing machines, being goods entered for home consumption on or before 27 May 1977:		

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Tariff item	Goods	Rates of duty	
		General	Preferential
84.36.21	Wool scouring machines; wool washing machines	To and including 27 May 1976 – 26%; From and including 28 May 1976 – 15%	To and including 27 May 1976 – 21%; From and including 28 May 1976 – 15%
84.36.22	Spinning machines	To and including 27 May 1976 – 39%; From and including 28 May 1976 – 25%	21%
84.36.9	Other	5%	5%
84.37	*Weaving machines, knitting machines and machines for making gimped yarn, tulle, lace, embroidery, trimmings, braid or net; machines for preparing yarns for use on such machines, including warping and warp sizing machines:		
84.37.1	Carpet tufting machines; weaving machines of a kind designed for operation by manual power, including such machines when fitted with an electric motor or other form of mechanical power	To and including 27 May 1976 – in respect of any healds (other than metal healds) and reeds – 41%; in respect of the remainder of the goods – 15%; From and including 28 May 1976 to and including 27 May 1977 – in respect of any healds (other than metal healds) and reeds – 25%; in respect of the remainder of the goods – 15%; From and including 28 May 1977 – 15%	To and including 27 May 1977 – in respect of any healds (other than metal healds) and reeds – 21%; in respect of the remainder of the goods – 15%; From and including 28 May 1977 – 15%
84.37.9	Other	5%	5%
84.38	*Auxiliary machinery for use with machines of a kind falling within item 84.37; parts and accessories of a kind used solely or principally with machines falling within this item or item 84.36 or 84.37:		
84.38.1	Needles of a kind used solely or principally with knitting machines	6%	6%
84.38.2	Of a kind used solely or principally with: a carpet tufting machines; b spinning machines of a kind designed for operation by manual power, including such machines when fitted with an electric motor or other form of mechanical power; c weaving machines of a kind designed for operation by manual power including such machines when fitted with an electric motor or other form of mechanical power; d wool scouring machines; or e wool washing machines, being goods entered for home consumption on or after 28 May 1977:		
84.38.21	Shuttles	12.5%	12.5%
84.38.29	Other	15%	15%
84.38.3	Of a kind used solely or principally with: a carpet tufting machines; b spinning machines of a kind designed for operation by manual power, including such machines when fitted with an electric motor or other form of mechanical power; c weaving machines of a kind designed for operation by manual power, including such machines when fitted with an electric motor		

Tariff item	Goods	Rates of duty	
		General	Preferential
	or other form of mechanical power; d wool scouring machines; or e wool washing machines, being goods entered for home consumption on or before 27 May 1977:		
84.38.31	Goods, as follows: a lags; b mechanical knotters; c metal healds; d needles; e travellers (other than of the long bar type used in the throwing of silk); f specially designed for use with machines of a kind in respect of which duty not exceeding 15 per centum of the value of the goods is payable, but not including: i healds; ii heald frames; iii reeds; or iv warp beams	15%	15%
84.38.32	Shuttles	12.5%	12.5%
84.38.39	Other	To and including 27 May 1976 – 41%; From and including 28 May 1976 – 25%	21%
84.38.9	Other	5%	5%
84.39	*Machinery for the manufacture or finishing of felt in the piece or in shapes, including felt hat-making machines and hat-making blocks	5%	5%
84.40	*Machinery for washing, cleaning, drying, bleaching, dyeing, dressing, finishing or coating textile yarns, fabrics or made-up textile articles (including laundry and dry-cleaning machinery); fabric folding, reeling or cutting machines; machines of a kind used in the manufacture of linoleum or other floor coverings for applying the paste to the base fabric or other supports; machines of a kind used for printing a repetitive design, repetitive words or overall colour on textiles, leather, wallpaper, wrapping paper, linoleum or other materials, and engraved or etched plates, blocks or rollers therefor:		
84.40.1	Machines, as follows: a ovens and dryers whether or not incorporating stenters; b dyeing machines; c carpet shampooing machines; d laundry and dry-cleaning machinery and appliances, not being goods falling within sub-item 84.40.2, as follows: i washing or cleaning machines; ii ironing machines; iii squeeze type extractors; iv drying tumblers; v mechanically operated pressing machines; vi garment formers (finishers) of the cabinet type; vii flatwork folding machines; viii spotting and steaming tables, being goods entered for home consumption on or after 28 May 1977	15%	15%
84.40.2	Laundry machines of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes that are entered for home consumption on or after 4 February 1976:		
84.40.21	As prescribed by by-law	25%	25%
84.40.22	Clothes drying machines, but not including parts therefor	25%, and a temporary duty of 20%	25%, and a temporary duty of 20%
84.40.23	Washing machines, including washing machines incorporating or combined with clothes drying machines, but not including parts therefor	25%, and a temporary duty of 15%	25%, and a temporary duty of 15%
84.40.29	Other	25%	25%
84.40.3	Machines, as follows: a ovens and dryers whether or not incorporating stenters; b dyeing machines; c carpet shampooing machines; d laundry and dry-cleaning machinery and appliances, not being goods falling within sub-item 84.40.2 or 84.40.4, as follows: i washing or cleaning machines; ii ironing machines; iii squeeze type extractors; iv drying tumblers; v mechanically operated pressing machines; vi garment formers (finishers) of the cabinet type; vii flatwork folding machines; viii spotting and steaming tables,		

Tariff item	Goods	Rates of duty	
		General	Preferential
	being goods entered for home consumption on or before 27 May 1977:		
84.40.31	Machines, as follows: a carpet shampooing machines; b laundry and dry-cleaning machinery, as follows: i drying tumblers; ii flatwork folding machines; iii spotting and steaming tables; iv squeeze type extractors; c ovens and dryers	To and including 27 May 1976 – 39%; From and including 28 May 1976 – 25%	19%
84.40.32	Dyeing machines	To and including 27 May 1976 – 37.5%; From and including 28 May 1976 – 25%	21%
84.40.33	Washing and cleaning machines	To and including 27 May 1976 – 24%; From and including 28 May 1976 – 15%	15%
84.40.34	Ironing machines, manually operated	To and including 27 May 1976 – 19%; From and including 28 May 1976 – 15%	15%
84.40.35	Garment formers, including garment finishers of the cabinet type	To and including 27 May 1976 – 24%; From and including 28 May 1976 – 15%	To and including 27 May 1976 – 17%; From and including 28 May 1976 – 15%
84.40.36	Ironing machines, other than manually operated; mechanically operated pressing machines	15%	15%
84.40.4	Laundry machines, including manually operated pressing machines, washing and cleaning machines and garment formers (finishers), being machines of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes that are entered for home consumption on or before 3 February 1976:		
84.40.41	Clothes drying machines but not including parts therefor:		
84.40.411	As prescribed by by-law	25%	25%
84.40.419	Other	25%, and a temporary duty of 20%	25%, and a temporary duty of 20%
84.40.42	Washing machines, including washing machines incorporating or combined with clothes drying machines, but not including parts therefor:		
84.40.421	As prescribed by by-law	30%	25%
84.40.429	Other	30%, and a temporary duty of 15%	25%, and a temporary duty of 15%
84.40.43	Parts for goods falling within paragraph 84.40.41	25%	25%
84.40.49	Other	30%	25%
84.40.9	Other	5%	5%
	4 Omit sub-item 84.54.2, substitute the following sub-item:		
84.54.2	Duplicating machines	5%	5%
	5 Omit sub-item 84.55.1, substitute the following sub-item:		
84.55.1	Of a kind used solely or principally with duplicating machines	5%	5%
	6 Omit sub-item 90.10.1, substitute the following sub-item:		
90.10.1	Photo-copying apparatus	5%	5%

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 468/469/401.

CRE tel. Direct dialling **OTAR** telephone 01-248 5757
Extensions to **OTAR** numbers are given at the end of each notice.

Canada

Textile and Clothing Board Inquiry into imports of work gloves. The Canadian Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce has announced that the Textile and Clothing Board is to undertake an inquiry into imports of certain types of work gloves. The products concerned are: work gloves of cotton, of cotton with leather palm, of leather and of plastic-coated fabrics. The TCB has invited interested parties to submit briefs by 14 July 1975. All correspondence and eight copies of briefs should be sent to the Executive Director, Textile and Clothing Board, Room 712, Journal North Building, 300 Slater Street, Ottawa K1A OH5. Further information is available from CRE tel. 01-215 5397.

Textile imports: On 5 May, the Canadian Minister for Industry, Trade and Commerce announced the following measures on imports of textiles:

quotas are to be imposed on imports of men's fine suits from Korea.

imports of fine suits for Taiwan, Hong Kong, Hungary, Romania and Poland are to be included on the Import Control List.

imports from all sources of worsted spun acrylic yarn for machine knitting and double-knit and warp-knit fabrics are to be included on the Import Control List to ensure that imports do not exceed those levels recommended by the Textile and Clothing Board.

imports of nylon filament fabrics from Taiwan are to be included on the Import Control List.

Copies of the announcement and further details are available from CRE 01-215 5397.

United States

Cosmetic labelling. The US *Federal Register*, 30 May 1975, published a notice detailing exemptions and alternative methods of labelling ingredients. Petitions to be submitted by 29 July 1975. A copy of the text is available to British exporters from OTAR ext. 456/457/7312.

Mexico

Duty and tax exemptions on magnetic tape coating. The Secretaria de Industria y Comercio announced the following tax and duty reductions in the *Diario Oficial* of 27 March 1975:

I 100 per cent of the import and additional duties for a period of five years, divided in the following manner:
100 per cent for the first two years
50 per cent for the second two years
25 per cent for the last year.

II 100 per cent of the Stamp Tax.

III 100 per cent of the Federal portion of the Impuesto Sobre Ingresos Mercantiles.

IV 10 per cent reduction of the Impuesto Sobre La Renta, which will be applied on the basis of existing legislation.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 476/474.

Ecuador

Motor vehicles prohibited. The Monetary Board of Ecuador has resolved to prohibit the importation of motor vehicles until 31 August owing to the congestion in the ports and Customs.

Vehicles affected are:

1 all motor vehicles;

2 four (or more) wheel drive vehicles blazer type with cif value above US$5,500;

3 mixed passenger and transport vehicles;

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. Direct dialling (see end of each notice)

OTAR Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section,
Export Data Branch
Export Services and Promotions Division
Department of Trade
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

4 transport vehicles with 10 or more seats;
5 all vans of a capacity less than one ton;
6 all vehicles of more than one ton capacity.

The prohibition does not apply to vehicles whose import licence is dated before 2 June 1975 and upon which the customs duties have already been paid. A further exception is for vehicles covered by special laws.

Where import permits have been granted under the exemptions stated above, no extentions to those permits will be permitted. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Colombia

Duty amendments. Decrees 812 and 813 of 2 May 1975 have notified changes in duty rate on a wide range of products:

The following Chapters now have a single duty rate:	
Chapter 35	all now 30%
Chapter 47	all now 25%
Chapter 82	all now 40%
Chapter 83	all now 45%
The following numbers have been affected in part:	
25.01, 25.02, 25.07, 25.09, 25.10, 25.12, 25.13, 25.19, 25.20, 25.22, 25.24, 25.32, 26.01, 32.01 to 32.13, 39.02, 48.01 to 48.21, 69.01 to 69.14, 70.01 to 70.21, 73.01, 73.02, 73.04, 73.05, 73.06, 73.10, 73.11, 73.13 to 73.34, 73.36 to 73.40, 74.01 to 74.19, 75.01 to 75.06, 76.01 to 76.05, 76.08 to 76.16, 77.01 to 77.04, 78.01 to 78.06, 79.01 to 79.06, 80.01 to 80.06, 81.01 to 81.04, 82.01 to 82.15, 83.01 to 83.15	

Exporters interested in the numbers falling within the latter section can obtain details of duty rates by specifying the products with which they are concerned. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Brazil

Duty and tax exemptions of shipbuilding equipment. A decree law signed on 26 May exempts materials and equipment, imported during 1975/79 for the Brazilian shipbuilding programme from import duties and manufactured goods tax. This exemption also applies to the ship-repairing master plan.

Goods imported for the above-mentioned purposes will not be subject to the similarity criteria, provided the items are included in the specific lists approved by the Brazilian Industrial Development Council-COI.

The COI are said to consider several factors in the preparation of their lists of materials and equipment, viz existence of national similar, local suppliers delivery possibilities, prices and quality.

There is no further information at present. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 476/474.

El Salvador

Consular visas. Consular visas by Salvadorean Consular authorities abroad covering goods to be imported into El Salvador are suppressed, with effect from 3 June, with the exception of merchandise subject to import restrictions.

To replace this requirement local importers will have to submit to the Bureau of Customs a signed copy of the respective order and a copy of the authorisation by the Central Reserve Bank to obtain foreign exchange within eight days after such authorisation. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 476/474.

Chile

Exchange rates. The Chilean Central Bank has announced the following revised exchange rates effective from 26 May 1975:

'Bank' rate raised from 4,100 escudos to 4,300 escudos per US dollar.

'Brokers' rate raised from 4,500 escudos to 4,800 escudos per US dollar.

Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5289.

Peru

Sales Tax rates altered. Decree Law 21070 of 21 January 1975, approved by ministerial resolution 283-75-EF/74 of 17 March 1975, modifies Decree Law 19620 by raising the taxable base of three of the sales tax rates. The rates of 15 per cent, 25 per cent and 3 per cent have been replaced by 17 per cent, 27 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively.

The sales tax rates are now 2 per cent, 5 per cent, 7 per cent, 17 per cent, 27 per cent and those exempted from payment of the tax.

This Decree Law entered into force on 1 April 1975. Inquiries from British exporters about this notice should specify the products with which they are interested and be addressed to OTAR Section, ext. 474/476.

Uruguay

Prior deposits. The Central Bank has announced officially the main features of the *new regime of prior deposits for imports.*

1 All imports for the private sector will be subject to a minimum prior deposit of 35 per cent with the sole exception of imports expressly exempted, these being at the present time imports under temporary admission, substitute import declarations and imports without foreign exchange transactions;

2 The minimum prior deposit is *additional to prior deposits established under the regime presently in force* and will be automatically returned 150 days after its having been deposited;

3 Margins exempt from prior deposit under the previous regime become new margins subject to minimum prior deposit;

4 A list of goods freed from margin limitations but subject to minimum prior deposit of 35 per cent has been issued. It includes:

Raw cotton
Ammonia phosphate
Phosphorite
Steel alloy and thin carbon steel
Wire rod ('alambron')
Thin carbon steel wire rod
Steel alloy wire rod
Iron and steel square and rectangular blooms and slabs
Steel alloy blooms and slabs
Thin carbon steel blooms and slabs
Iron and steel coils for sheets
Steel alloy coils for sheets
Laminated iron or steel sheets
Tin
Neutral carbonate of anhydrous sodium
Yerba maté in bulk
Processed Yerba maté
Fresh bananas
Universal planes – steel or iron

5 The Central Bank has authorised banks to grant credit to finance the payment of the 35 per cent prior deposit but maintains the prohibition of financing prior deposits at present in force.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,365	9 223	2,130	2,089	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1970	100	100	100	100	100	438	324	68	−23	698	−11	709
1971	101	103	100	94	103	111	−126	52	−4	1,052	273	778
1972	104	109	106	85	116	−54	−203	48	3	82	−683	765
1973	110	114	110	90	121	696	374	32	242	−1,117	−2,301	1,184
1974	110	114	108	100	112	337	435	47	−124	−3,028	−5,259	1,431
1972 2nd qtr.	104	108	106	84	115	−31	−106	1	38	123	−67	190
3rd qtr.	104	110	106	82	116	−7	−42	6	−13	−109	−284	175
4th qtr.	107	111	108	83	123	18	7	24	−6	−17	−209	192
1973 1st qtr.	110	115	112	89	127	277	146	11	32	−104	−354	170
2nd qtr.	109	112	107	86	113	188	61	−9	163	−210	−401	191
3rd qtr.	110	114	111	91	120	100	68	6	22	−230	−569	339
4th qtr.	110	114	111	94	125	131	99	24	25	−493	−977	484
1974 1st qtr.	106	113	112	99	111	−235	−100	8	−73	−971	−1,279	308
2nd qtr.	110	112	105	100	107	208	138	42	11	−985	−1,316	331
3rd qtr.	112	114	106	99	118	257	299	−27	−28	−797	−1,210	413
4th qtr.	111	116	107	103	112	107	130	23	−34	−1,075	−1,454	379
1975 1st qtr.		116 p		94	99		47	−29	−65	−323	−683	360
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	+3.2	+2.7	−1.8	−0.9	−5.6							
on a year earlier	+1.4	+2.2	−4.1	+1.8	−10.2							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices	% increase on a year earlier	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Exports	Imports
			monthly averages											
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan. 1974		1970	1970	31 July 1972				Series in	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands						thousands		thousands	£ million	
1971	100.4	99.6	100.0	108.5	153.4†	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129	8,801	8,520
1972	102.4	102.0	105.8	138.6	164.3†	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145	9,147	9,830
1973	109.9	110.5	110.7	137.3	179.4†	9.2	144.5	123.2•	115.5	581	2.6	304	11,512	13,813
1974	106.4	107.9	109.9	102.7	108.5	16.0	215.3	152.0	138.5	572+	2.5+	298+	15,589	20,848
1973 3rd qtr.	110.7	111.5	110.6	143	180.2†	9.2	150.9	124.2	118.5	555	2.4	334	2,991	3,560
4th qtr.	109.5	110.5	112.0	119	186.8†	10.3	167.6	129.1	121.0	494	2.2	361	3,048	4,025
1974 1st qtr.	103.5	105.7	109 8	103	101.4	12.9	212 5	138.3	125.0	546	2.4	286	3,500	4,779
2nd qtr.	107.8	109.3	107.3	104	107.5	15.8	213.7	148.9	132.2	552	2.4	311	3,900	5,216
3rd qtr.	108.6	110.2	111.0	109	110.2	17 0	212.9	156.1	143.9	592	2.7	306	4,161	5,371
4th qtr.	105.4	106.2	111.6	96	115.1	18.2	222.1	164.9	153.5	..	..	..	4,029	5,482
1975 1st qtr.	105.0	106.4	111.6	106	122.0	20.3	220.6	176.0	163.2	701	3.1	..	4,559	5,242
1974 July	109.2	110.7	109.2	106	109.7	17.1	212.3	153.5	139.8	576	2.5	317	1,337	1,769
Aug.	109.1	111 2	111.4	102	109.8	16.9	213.7	156.1	145.5	597	2.6	301	1,378	1,787
Sept.	107.6	108.8	112.2	118	111.0	17.1	212.8	158.6	146.3	603	2.7	301	1,446	1,816
Oct.	107.0	107.5	111.4	102	113.2	17.1	220.1	162.2	148.7	607	2.7	294	1,347	1,841
Nov.	106 6	107.7	112.8	98	115.2	18.3	223 8	164.8	153.9	613	2.7	273	1,296	1,896
Dec.	102.8	103.5	110.8	87	116.9	19.1	222.5	167.6	157.9	..	..	..	1,386	1,745
1975 Jan.	104.9	106.8	113.0	109	119.9	19.9	222.1	173.0	159.7	678 e	3.0	..	1.562	1,837
Feb.	105.5	107.3	112.3	113	121.9	19.9	218.8	175.9	161.7	705	3.1	192	1,456	1,746
Mar.	104.6	105 1	109.4	97	124.3	21.2	221.9	179.2	168.3	722	3.2	186	1,540	1,658
Apr.			20.2	89	129.1	21.7	222.8 p	182.3 p	168.6	760	3.3	173	1,366 p	1,655 p
May				87			225.2 p	187.3 p		817	3.6	156		
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	−0.4	+0.1	+1.6	−11.7	+6.6		+1.1	+6.3	+5.7	..		..	+3	−7½
on a year earlier	+1.5	+0.7	+4.2	−11.4	+20.9		+4.0	+25.4	+31.5	+40.0		−42.0	+17½	+1

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. • After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT. † Base of index Jan. 1962 = 100.
+ Average of 11 months. e Figure is estimate.

Activity in the chemicals industry

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	ø fifty-three week period

This article is one of a quarterly series presenting the latest information available on activity in the chemicals industry. More detailed information at product level is published in the Business Monitor series in respect of the majority of the sectors of the industry.

Output (Table 1)

The volume of output fell by 7 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1974 after being well maintained in the first three quarters. This fall reflected a downturn in home demand partly caused by destocking in customer industries following on from the earlier downturn in European demand. The rise in output for 1974 as a whole was 5 per cent; this compares with an increase of 12½ per cent in 1973. The latest figures show that output fell slightly in the first quarter of 1975.

There was a fall in sales in the fourth quarter of 1974 in nearly all sectors; sales of organic chemicals, fertilisers, and sythetic resins and plastics materials were especially weak. On the other hand sales of synthetic rubber recovered from the very low level in the third quarter, though sales in the second half of the year were depressed reflecting the state of demand in consumer industries such as vehicles.

In 1974 as a whole sales of general chemicals, pharmaceuticals and toilet preparations showed substantial increases but sales by other sectors virtually stagnated. The indications are that total sales of the industry remained depressed in the first quarter of 1975.

Imports and exports (Tables 2 and 3)

The value of exports in the fourth quarter maintained the high level of the previous quarter but there was a considerable drop in the value of imports largely caused by a fall in imports of organic chemicals and synthetic resins.

There was a very substantial increase in the value of both imports and exports in 1974 though much of the rises reflected higher prices. The upsurge in oil prices pushed up the cost of raw materials for the organic chemicals sector and largely contributed to the value of both imports and exports which more than doubled in 1974. Exports of fertilisers did very well, trebling in value between 1973 and 1974.

About half UK imports of chemicals came from EEC countries and in 1974 the value of these doubled as compared with 1973. UK exports to the EEC, our largest market, did slightly less well than imports but still nearly doubled in value in 1974. Trade with North America showed a more favourable picture, exports increased by 60 per cent while imports showed a 44 per cent rise in 1974.

Prices (Tables 4 and 5)

There has been no sign of an easing in the rate of increase in home market prices of chemicals. In the fourth quarter output prices rose by 5¾ per cent as compared with 5¼ per cent in the third quarter. Prices for organics, however, rose only a little after their very steep rise since the beginning of the year. The output prices of synthetic resins and plastic materials continued to rise with a further 5 per cent increase in the fourth quarter.

For 1974 as a whole output prices increased by 28 per cent with prices of organic chemicals showing the sharpest increase – 64 per cent. There were also large increases in the prices of synthetic resins and plastics materials up 48 per cent and soap and detergents up 31 per cent.

Prices of materials and fuels purchased by the industry rose by 3½ per cent in the fourth quarter, slightly faster than in the previous quarter. The level in the fourth quarter was nearly 50 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

For 1974 as a whole prices for materials and fuels purchased by the industry rose by 58 per cent, somewhat more than input prices for all manufacturing industry.

Employment (Table 6)

Employment in the chemical industry in December 1974 is provisionally estimated at 440,100, little different from September and 1 per cent higher than the figure for December 1973. The experience of the chemical industry is in contrast to that in manufacturing as a whole where there was a decline in employment in the year to December 1974 of nearly 2 per cent.

Capital expenditure (Table 7)

The volume of investment in the chemical industry rose strongly in the fourth quarter of 1974, the fourth successive quarterly increase. The level of investment at £257 million (1970 prices) for 1974 was 19 per cent higher than in 1973 but still some 33 per cent below the previous peak in 1970.

TABLE 1 Sales of principal products and output

Index numbers 1970 = 100

Products of	1968 MLH	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1973 (a) 4th qtr.	1974 (a) 1st qtr.	1974 (a) 2nd qtr.	1974 (a) 3rd qtr.	1974 (a) 4th qtr. (b)	% change on a year earlier: 1974 4th qtr.	Average annual rate of increase: 1974	Average annual rate of increase: 1968/73
General chemicals	271	79	83	90	97	100	104	110	134	152	139	150	154	160	145	4.3	13.4	8.3
Inorganic chemicals	271/1	95	97	101	101	100	99	99	110	121	109	121	123	122	117	7.3	10.0	1.7
Organic chemicals	271/2	69	73	81	94	100	107	121	155	181	168	179	184	190	170	1.2	16.8	13.8
Other chemicals	271/3	78	84	92	97	100	106	108	137	153	139	148	153	165	147	5.8	11.7	8.3
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	67	70	77	89	100	101	106	125	134	128	136	132	135	134	4.7	7.2	10.2
Toilet preparations	273	95	98	98	97	100	106	113	131	145	139	145	135	152	147	5.8	10.7	6.0
Paint	274	85	89	93	95	100	108	116	132	133	130	139	130	134	128	–1.5	0.8	7.3
Soap and detergents	275	97	96	98	101	100	100	109	112	123	114	125	116	124	125	9.6	9.8	2.7
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	276/1	71	77	89	102	100	101	111	141	143	146	147	152	153	119	–18.5	1.4	9.6
Synthetic rubber	276/2	64	68	77	93	100	91	100	130	120	138	123	123	105	128	–7.2	–7.7	11.0
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	80	80	88	93	100	97	107	111	116	113	107	114	124	118	4.4	4.5	4.7
Fertilisers	278	93	101	102	95	100	106	87	96	99	100	103	111	100	83	–24.5	3.1	–1.2
Other chemical industries	279	92	98	97	97	100	103	109	119	120	125	123	113	120	125	—	0.8	4.2
Index of production																		
Chemical and allied industries	Order V	78.8	83.4	89.9	95.0	100.0	102.2	108.1	121.6	127.6	124.2	126.6	128.0	132.8	123.1	–0.9	4.9	6.2
Total all manufacturing industry		89.2	89.8	95.7	99.4	100.0	99.6	102.0	110.5	107.9	110.5	105.7	109.3	110.2	106.2	–3.9	–2.3	2.4

(a) Seasonally adjusted. (b) Provisional.

TABLE 2 Imports of the chemical industry: current prices

£ million

	Inorganic chemicals	Organic chemicals	Other chemicals	Pharm. chems. and preps.	Toilet prepara-tions	Paint	Soap and deter-gents	Synthetic resins	Synthetic rubber	Dyestuffs and pigments	Ferti-lisers	Products of other chemical industries	Total
	271/1	271/2	271/3	272	273	274	275	276/1	276/2	277	278	279	
1966	33.1	85.4	43.2	16.4	3.2	2.7	5.0	58.4	11.1	15.7	17.9	19.6	311.7
1967	38.0	95.4	44.2	17.5	3.3	3.4	5.7	64.2	13.0	17.9	26.3	16.0	350.9
1968	46.8	118.1	59.1	21.8	4.4	4.5	7.5	81.3	14.6	24.8	29.2	26.7	438.8
1969	56.9	136.4	66.6	29.1	4.6	4.8	6.7	91.4	16.8	25.0	24.2	29.5	492.0
1970	70.5	160.7	71.7	38.4	5.1	5.5	5.8	109.0	18.8	26.7	23.1	36.5	571.8
1971	68.3	147.3	82.5	42.2	6.2	5.9	9.4	116.5	20.5	35.7	25.9	42.3	602.6
1972	74.6	160.6	102.7	49.1	9.0	5.5	12.6	140.1	20.7	39.2	32.9	48.6	695.6
1973	96.7	236.9	125.9	74.3	15.1	7.7	14.2	199.3	27.0	54.5	35.2	65.5	952.2
1974	155.6	506.3	202.9	106.5	21.2	11.7	25.1	352.7	39.1	71.5	57.4	103.2	1,653.2
1969 1st quarter	13.0	30.7	17.7	6.3	0.8	1.0	1.6	20.3	3.9	6.5	8.0	7.4	117.2
2nd quarter	15.2	34.6	16.8	7.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	24.9	4.6	6.8	5.7	7.5	127.4
3rd quarter	14.3	35.0	15.4	7.7	1.4	1.3	1.7	23.4	4.1	5.7	6.1	7.6	123.7
4th quarter	14.4	36.0	16.7	8.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	22.8	4.2	6.0	4.4	7.0	123.5
1970 1st quarter	17.3	37.6	16.9	9.6	0.0	1.3	1.3	25.1	4.5	5.7	7.3	9.6	137.0
2nd quarter	17.3	40.5	19.4	8.8	1.4	1.5	1.6	28.1	5.2	8.7	4.4	9.2	144.3
3rd quarter	16.7	40.4	17.0	9.1	1.6	1.6	1.4	27.3	4.0	7.5	4.9	9.1	140.6
4th quarter	19.2	42.2	18.5	10.9	1.2	1.1	1.5	28.4	5.0	6.8	6.5	8.6	149.8
1971 1st quarter	18.0	40.2	20.2	10.3	1.3	1.3	1.9	28.3	4.6	9.2	8.9	11.7	155.7
2nd quarter	18.6	36.4	21.8	10.8	1.8	1.4	2.6	29.7	5.3	9.5	5.1	11.0	154.1
3rd quarter	13.9	35.3	21.7	9.9	1.8	1.6	2.5	30.7	5.6	8.3	6.0	10.5	147.7
4th quarter	17.8	35.4	18.9	11.2	1.3	1.6	2.4	27.8	5.0	8.7	6.0	9.0	145.1
1972 1st quarter	18.3	38.8	28.3	11.2	1.7	1.3	4.2	33.9	4.9	9.8	9.8	12.4	174.6
2nd quarter	19.4	37.3	28.1	11.2	2.0	1.4	2.6	34.8	5.3	9.8	10.5	12.6	174.9
3rd quarter	16.5	37.2	22.4	12.5	2.3	1.2	2.6	33.8	4.8	9.5	4.8	11.0	158.7
4th quarter	20.3	47.2	23.9	14.2	3.0	1.5	3.3	37.7	5.7	10.1	7.8	12.7	187.4
1973 1st quarter	24.4	47.6	28.6	15.6	2.5	1.8	3.2	43.6	6.0	12.6	12.1	16.2	214.1
2nd quarter	23.0	54.3	26.8	17.3	3.9	1.8	3.6	46.0	7.1	13.3	7.6	15.8	220.5
3rd quarter	23.7	62.8	32.7	21.1	4.4	2.0	3.6	51.6	6.7	14.8	7.5	16.7	247.5
4th quarter	25.6	72.2	37.8	20.4	4.3	2.1	3.8	58.2	7.2	13.7	8.0	16.8	270.0
1974 1st quarter	32.7	104.1	42.1	24.4	4.8	2.6	4.6	78.8	8.3	18.7	12.3	22.9	358.3
2nd quarter	35.6	139.8	47.2	27.4	5.7	2.9	6.8	90.0	9.9	19.1	13.0	25.8	421.2
3rd quarter	41.2	140.3	60.7	28.7	5.7	3.4	7.4	105.5	10.5	18.5	15.7	26.7	464.1
4th quarter	46.1	122.2	52.9	26.1	4.9	2.9	6.3	78.3	10.4	15.3	16.3	27.8	409.6

TABLE 3 Exports of the chemical industry: current prices

£ million

	Inorganic chemicals	Organic chemicals	Other chemicals	Pharm. chems. and preps.	Toilet prepara-tions	Paint	Soap and deter-gents	Synthetic resins	Synthetic rubber	Dyestuffs and pigments	Fertilisers	Products of other chemical industries	Of which: Pesticides	Photo-graphic materials	Total
	271/1	271/2	271/3	272	273	274	275	276/1	276/2	277	278	279	279/4	279/7	
1966	41.9	69.7	74.3	70.4	13.0	14.1	14.9	86.0	10.7	36.8	7.8	62.1	15.0	19.0	500.5
1967	41.4	75.4	77.5	75.2	14.0	13.4	16.2	91.5	10.0	37.5	8.4	65.8	17.0	21.3	526.2
1968	50.1	99.3	93.9	92.6	17.3	16.3	18.6	107.0	14.1	45.1	7.5	86.0	21.0	30.4	647.8
1969	51.3	109.8	109.5	112.9	20.4	17.6	22.5	124.1	17.5	50.1	6.4	102.9	26.2	37.4	744.0
1970	61.5	135.7	127.0	134.1	22.4	19.5	23.5	139.1	19.8	53.6	4.8	109.8	26.5	44.7	851.0
1971	62.7	154.4	148.9	161.1	23.9	21.6	23.8	154.9	22.2	58.7	3.6	126.8	32.7	51.2	962.6
1972	58.0	160.5	155.3	172.9	28.2	19.7	28.8	171.4	25.7	79.2	7.0	129.2	33.5	60.1	1,036.0
1973	81.5	244.1	198.0	212.6	34.4	24.2	38.0	217.5	34.3	107.0	14.8	158.3	42.0	72.8	1,364.6
1974	128.1	545.3	311.3	287.1	46.8	38.2	70.5	357.2	46.6	162.2	45.7	221.9	60.7	89.6	2,260.9
1969 1st qtr.	11.5	24.3	23.8	25.3	4.3	4.0	4.9	27.8	4.2	11.1	1.9	23.3	6.4	7.5	166.5
2nd qtr.	13.8	26.8	28.5	28.6	5.0	4.4	5.1	32.3	4.3	12.7	1.0	27.2	7.3	9.9	189.7
3rd qtr.	13.2	28.7	29.0	29.0	5.1	4.4	6.2	30.2	4.0	12.4	0.8	25.8	6.1	9.9	188.8
4th qtr.	12.8	30.0	28.3	29.9	5.9	4.9	6.3	33.8	5.0	13.9	1.6	26.6	6.4	10.1	199.0
1970 1st qtr.	13.7	31.8	29.1	31.0	5.0	4.3	5.6	33.2	4.4	12.5	1.7	26.0	8.0	9.1	198.2
2nd qtr.	18.3	33.0	31.6	32.7	6.0	5.1	6.0	37.8	5.9	14.3	1.4	30.5	8.3	12.2	222.5
3rd qtr.	13.8	32.6	30.5	31.3	5.3	4.4	5.6	31.2	4.6	12.7	0.6	25.4	5.1	11.7	198.1
4th qtr.	15.9	38.3	35.8	39.0	6.2	5.6	6.3	37.0	4.9	14.1	1.1	27.9	5.0	11.7	232.2
1971 1st qtr.	14.8	35.3	30.5	34.3	5.1	4.9	5.6	34.2	5.3	13.2	1.4	28.0	8.1	10.7	212.8
2nd qtr.	16.7	41.2	37.6	44.6	5.9	5.6	6.2	39.8	5.0	14.7	0.8	34.8	9.8	13.8	252.7
3rd qtr.	15.3	38.1	42.4	40.4	6.0	5.2	6.0	38.2	5.5	14.8	0.4	30.2	7.1	13.3	242.5
4th qtr.	15.8	39.9	38.3	41.9	6.9	5.8	6.0	42.7	6.4	16.0	1.0	33.8	7.7	13.4	254.6
1972 1st qtr.	12.6	36.0	37.5	41.7	6.4	4.7	6.9	41.2	6.8	17.6	1.8	30.1	9.0	12.7	243.5
2nd qtr.	16.7	43.7	42.3	43.7	7.3	5.7	7.9	45.7	6.6	22.0	1.4	38.9	11.8	16.8	281.9
3rd qtr.	11.5	37.1	34.4	37.7	5.9	3.9	6.0	34.1	5.1	16.7	1.4	25.4	4.9	13.6	219.3
4th qtr.	17.1	43.6	41.2	49.9	8.5	5.4	8.0	50.3	7.2	22.9	2.4	34.8	7.8	17.0	291.3
1973 1st qtr.	16.6	52.4	42.5	48.5	7.8	5.3	8.7	50.8	7.9	23.8	3.9	38.7	12.5	15.8	306.8
2nd qtr.	19.9	58.8	52.0	54.3	8.7	6.2	9.5	55.0	8.9	25.6	3.7	43.2	11.8	20.1	345.8
3rd qtr.	21.4	62.5	48.8	52.5	8.8	5.9	9.1	50.5	8.1	26.3	2.1	37.3	8.2	18.7	333.3
4th qtr.	23.6	70.5	54.6	57.3	9.0	6.8	10.7	61.2	9.4	31.2	5.0	39.1	9.5	18.2	378.7
1974 1st qtr.	26.2	105.6	58.0	61.6	9.8	7.5	12.7	72.0	10.9	39.9	9.7	48.1	15.3	18.2	462.0
2nd qtr.	31.8	144.5	77.3	69.4	11.6	9.9	17.6	96.2	12.7	45.2	9.4	56.7	16.2	23.6	582.3
3rd qtr.	35.3	150.7	84.7	75.7	12.8	10.6	18.3	95.7	12.0	41.5	10.0	57.4	12.3	25.8	604.7
4th qtr.	34.8	144.6	91.3	80.3	12.6	10.2	21.8	93.2	11.0	35.7	16.6	59.8	16.9	21.9	612.0

TABLE 4 Home market prices

1970 = 100

	1968 MLH	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1972		1973				1974			
									3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.
Inorganic chemicals	271/1	92.6	95.0	100.0	108.0	112.3	116.8	140.7	112.5	114.3	114.9	115.2	117.4	119.7	126.2	137.7	145.7	153.3
Organic chemicals	271/2	98.7	98.3	100.0	106.3	108.1	112.9	185.7	108.3	109.1	110.0	111.2	113.5	117.0	157.4	189.0	197.5	199.1
Other chemicals	271/3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pharmaceutical chemicals	272	86.6	87.5	100.0	110.4	107.7	112.6	137.6	106.9	107.4	106.9	106.9	115.4	121.3	126.1	130.8	139.0	154.7
Pharmaceutical preparations	272	99.7	98.3	100.0	103.6	109.1	112.3	126.9	110.3	111.4	111.5	110.6	112.7	114.5	117.1	122.8	130.0	137.8
Toilet preparations	273	92.3	93.9	100.0	108.3	118.6	124.3	136.8	120.0	122.6	123.1	123.4	125.0	125.9	129.0	134.8	138.9	144.5
Paint	274	93.1	94.0	100.0	112.4	120.6	127.5	161.9	122.7	124.4	124.7	125.1	127.0	133.4	141.5	159.5	165.8	180.7
Soap and synthetic detergents	275	90.6	93.5	100.0	103.0	112.3	123.8	162.8	112.5	114.3	115.1	118.1	128.7	133.3	145.3	160.7	168.4	176.9
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	276/1	96.5	97.1	100.0	102.6	103.8	105.6	156.4	103.5	104.2	104.1	103.7	106.0	108.7	133.0	156.7	163.9	172.1
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	89.2	93.1	100.0	111.6	115.7	122.6	141.5	116.0	117.4	117.8	120.9	123.7	125.5	131.4	138.7	144.5	151.3
Total	Order V*	94.7	95.5	100.0	108.2	113.7	118.9	152.8	114.2	116.5	117.0	117.1	119.2	122.5	135.3	150.3	158.2	167.3
Total all manufacturing industry		89.9	93.4	100.0	109.0	114.8	123.2	152.1	115.6	118.0	119.5	120.1	124.2	129.1	138.3	148.9	156.1	164.9

* This price index refers only to sales outside the chemicals industry, including sectors not shown above.
.. not available.

TABLE 5 Prices of materials and fuel purchased by the chemicals and allied industries (Order V) and by manufacturing industry

1970 = 100

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1972				1973				1974			
								1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qr.
Order V	91.2	93.5	100.0	108.8	112.2	135.9	215.4	109.1	110.5	113.0	116.5	120.5	126.8	141.9	154.5	200.7	214.1	219.3	227.3
Manufacturing industry	91.5	95.0	100.0	104.6	109.2	144.5	215.1	105.6	106.1	109.4	115.6	126.0	133.3	150.9	167.6	212.5	213.7	212.9	221.1

TABLE 6 Employment in Great Britain

Thousands

	1973			1974			
	Jun.	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sept.	Dec.
General chemicals MLH 271	134.8	134.8	136.8	135.8	135.8	138.1	139.0
Chemicals and allied industries Order V	424.5	428.9	435.8	431.3	432.6	440.5	440.1
Manufacturing industry	7,664.0	7,700.2	7,751.6	7,614.0	7,609.5	7,662.5	7,617.5

Source: Department of Employment. Figures after June 1973 are provisional.

TABLE 7 Capital expenditure

	Current prices	£ million 1970 prices
1963	128	174
1964	162	216
1965	217	275
1966	254	305
1967	215	256
1968	223	256
1969	268	296
1970	383	383
1971	367	334
1972	308	263
1973	281	216
1974	405	257
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1970 1st quarter	82	92
2nd quarter	90	95
3rd quarter	94	96
4th quarter	117	100
1971 1st quarter	89	89
2nd quarter	82	80
3rd quarter	91	84
4th quarter	105	81
1972 1st quarter	84	76
2nd quarter	78	70
3rd quarter	71	62
4th quarter	75	55
1973 1st quarter	68	56
2nd quarter	68	56
3rd quarter	65	52
4th quarter	80	52
1974 1st quarter	80	59
2nd quarter	87	62
3rd quarter	100	64
4th quarter	138	72

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Industry's investment intentions for 1975 and 1976

The Department of Industry's latest inquiry into investment intentions was sent to contributors in mid-April and replies were received in late April and May. As usual in the April/May inquiries, contributors were asked whether they planned to spend in 1975 and 1976 'more than', 'the same as', or 'less than' they had forecast in the previous inquiry carried out in November and December 1974. In addition, the larger companies in manufacturing industry and, for the first time, in distributive and service industries, were asked for figures of their expected capital expenditure. The latest inquiry reveals a weakening of investment intentions, details of which are given below.

Manufacturing industry

The qualitative and quantitative replies, taken together, suggest that the volume of manufacturers' expenditure in 1975 is likely to be less than forecast from the previous inquiry, which indicated a drop of 7 to 10 per cent from the 1974 level envisaged at that time. Expenditure in 1974 is now estimated to have been 2½ per cent greater than then expected, which would in itself make the percentage fall in 1975 greater. The weakening of intentions indicated by the current inquiry, combined with this change, suggests that the volume of expenditure in 1975 could be of the order of 15 per cent lower than in 1974. The extent of this fall implies a steeply falling trend through 1975, at a rate not previously experienced. An additional reason for treating the results with caution is that forecasts at current prices must be converted to constant prices: in periods of rapid price inflation, this process is subject to greater error.

Results for the year ahead are always more difficult to interpret, but they suggest that the volume of expenditure in 1976 may be of the same order as in 1975.

Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)

On the basis of the previous inquiry, it was expected that the volume of investment by these industries would fall by around 5 per cent in 1975, with a further but smaller reduction in 1976. The results from the latest inquiry appear to indicate a reduction in investment of 10 per cent, or slightly more, in 1975, with a further but smaller decline in 1976.

Note

The above results are based on the latest of a series of regular surveys directed to a panel of companies, mainly larger companies but including some smaller ones, in manufacturing industry and in the distributive and service industries. The surveys are carried out three times a year. Respondents to the latest survey accounted for about 55 per cent of the capital expenditure of manufacturing industry and 40 per cent of expenditure in distributive and service industries. Respondents giving quantitative information accounted for about 50 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively.

The April/May inquiry is more difficult to interpret than the others, as there is a long run of results only on the qualitative data (proportions of respondents stating that they would spend 'more', 'the same' or 'less than' their forecasts in the previous inquiry); the balances (weighted percentages of 'more' minus 'less') must be related to the results of the preceding November/December inquiry. As greater experience is gained of the quantitative results (which for manufacturing industry started on the present scale in 1969) increasing weight is being given to this aspect of the inquiry.

Exploration and development work in the North Sea is classified as a mining activity and is therefore not included in these figures. The coverage is specifically defined in regular articles in *Trade and Industry* on the results of the quarterly inquiry into capital expenditure, the latest of which is published on the following pages.

Capital expenditure of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries in the first quarter of 1975

Provisional estimates indicate appreciable falls in the volume of investment by these industries in the first quarter of 1975.

Manufacturing industry

Capital expenditure by manufacturing industry in the first quarter of 1975 is provisionally estimated at £502 million, at 1970 prices and seasonally adjusted, 8 per cent less than in the previous quarter and 6 per cent below the average quarterly level in 1974. This is the first significant fall for nearly two years.

Compared with average 1974 levels, there was a fall of 20 per cent in expenditure on vehicles, of 5 per cent on plant and machinery, but only 1 per cent on new building work.

Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)

Provisional estimates indicate that the capital expenditure of the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) was about £425 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of 1975, about 8 per cent lower than in the previous quarter. The estimate for the first quarter is about 11 per cent below the average quarterly level in 1974: investment was reduced for all three capital assets, but the reductions were much greater for vehicles (14 per cent) and plant and machinery (13 per cent) than for new building work (6 per cent).

Shipping

This series continued to fluctuate in the first quarter of 1975, for which the provisional estimate of capital expenditure is £94 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted. This estimate is 13 per cent below the average quarterly level in 1974.

Note

The estimation of changes in the volume of capital expenditure (as distinct from changes at current prices) is subject to greater error when price rises are larger, and this should be borne in mind in using the figures.

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TABLE 1 Fixed capital expenditure at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted of manufacturing, distributive and service industries

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industrial sectors: Manufacturing industries	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry	Analysis by type of asset: New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1967	3,315	1,738	1,407	170	940	603	1,772
1968	3,703 (3,615)*	1,851 (1,800)*	1,562 (1,555)*	290 (260)*	964	759 (729)*	1,980 (1,922)*
1969	3,862 (3,950)*	1,978 (2,029)*	1,652 (1,659)*	233 (263)*	1,046	724 (754)*	2,092 (2,150)*
1970	4,219	2,130	1 725	364	1,064	850	2,305
1971	4,139	1,997	1,778	365	1,108	825	2,206
1972	4,221	1,806	1,933	482	1,086	998	2,138
1973	4,453	1,924	2,038	491	1,070	1,079	2,305
1974	4,466	2.133	1,902	432	1,090	996	2,380
1969 1st quarter	896 (961)*	450 (485)*	399 (404)*	48 (73)*	254	169 (194)*	474 (514)*
2nd quarter	961 (977)*	496 (505)*	407 (409)*	57 (62)*	260	182 (187)*	519 (530)*
3rd quarter	1,005 (1,012)*	514 (521)*	426	65	274	186	545 (552)*
4th quarter	1,000	518	420	62	259	188	553
1970 1st quarter	1,013	516	420	78	258	199	556
2nd quarter	1,065	537	436	93	268	217	580
3rd quarter	1,058	537	431	90	265	211	582
4th quarter	1,084	541	438	103	274	223	588
1971 1st quarter	1,018	517	432	68	277	181	559
2nd quarter	1,042	502	440	100	274	218	550
3rd quarter	1,060	500	455	105	280	220	560
4th quarter	1,019	478	450	91	277	206	537
1972 1st quarter	1,043	478	461	104	275	222	544
2nd quarter	1,050	447	483	120	271	245	534
3rd quarter	1,043	439	487	117	266	251	527
4th quarter	1,085	442	502	141	273	280	533
1973 1st quarter	1,137	474	514	149	273	291	573
2nd quarter	1,049	460	497	92	262	230	556
3rd quarter	1,113	487	515	112	274	262	577
4th quarter	1,154	503	512	139	260	296	598
1974 1st quarter	1,106	527	497	82	278	229	600
2nd quarter	1,086	530	472	85	271	224	591
3rd quarter	1,143	529	469	145	271	285	587
4th quarter	1,131	547	464	120	271	259	602
1975 1st quarter	1,022	502	425	94	260	213	549

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for 54 per cent of all UK capital formation in 1973. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and the public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy. For all industries covered, public expenditure (eg by the British Steel Corporation) is included. However, the figures are largely representative of the trend of expenditure of private industry and business.

* After allowing for expenditure, brought forward into 1968 from 1969 to secure the higher rate of investment grants which ended on 31 December 1968, estimated at £51 million for manufacturing industry, £7 million for distributive and service industry, and £30 million for shipping. The estimate for shipping is particularly uncertain because of the erratic nature of this industry's capital expenditure, while that for the distributive and service industries is uncertain because of the smallness of the effect.

Nearly all the capital expenditure by the shipping industry relates to ships, which are included under 'Vehicles' the rest of which consists largely of road vehicles.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

TABLE 2 Fixed capital expenditure of manufacturing industry at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

Period	Total all manufacturing industries	Analysis by industry group: Food drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals	Metal manufacture	Engineering shipbuilding and metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles leather and clothing	Paper printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Analysis of type of asset: New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1967	1,737.7	236.5	123.7	256.1	155.4	353.2	194.6	133.0	109.0	176.2	319.6	99.5	1,318.6
1968	1,851.2 (1,800.2)*	247.1	127.7	256.0	145.8	392.2	172.2	176.7	112.2	221.3	335.9	109.2	1,406.1 (1,355.1)*
1969	1,977.5 (2,028.5)*	238.8	102.9	296.4	167.9	394.0	208.7	189.4	121.3	258.1	390.1	115.9	1,471.5 (1,522.5)*
1970	2,129.8	246.4	82 8	382.3	256.4	422.3	233.4	170.9	134.2	201.1	391.2	114.7	1,623.9
1971	1,996.6	248.6	118.5	333.9	295.6	379.4	149.4	144.4	111.2	215 6	358.5	114.3	1,523.8
1972	1,806.3	267.7	101.5	263.0	259.1	359.8	100.5	123.4	103.1	228.2	320.8	119.6	1,365.9
1973	1,924.4	287.0	68.1	216.9	223.2	468.2	124.4	169.4	110.5	256.7	326.0	129.0	1,469.4
1974	2,132.6	301.6	46.1	261.5	271.8	523.2	144.9	186.4	135.0	262.1	364.6	144.5	1,623.5
1969 1st quarter	449.6 (484.6)*	56.7	29.8	66.3	33.7	91.5	44.0	48.0	24.1	55.5	94.6	26.7	328.3 (363.3)*
2nd quarter	496.2 (505.2)*	62.1	25 5	74.2	40.5	95.8	53.8	47.8	31.6	64.9	97.0	30.7	368.5 (377.5)*
3rd quarter	513.9 (520.9)*	60.3	24.5	80.5	46.5	100.7	54.9	46.9	33.4	66.2	102.0	29.2	382.7 (389.7)*
4th quarter	517.8	59.7	23.1	75.4	47.2	106.0	56.0	46.7	32.2	71.5	96.5	29.3	392.0
1970 1st quarter	515.6	61.3	19.8	92.7	48.7	103.6	56.2	44.7	36.7	51.9	96.8	29.3	389.5
2nd quarter	536.5	65.8	21.1	94.3	59.3	107.1	59.8	44.9	33.7	50.5	99.6	29.2	407.7
3rd quarter	537.0	56.9	24.6	96.5	64.5	106.6	62.2	44.7	31.9	49.1	97.7	29.0	410.3
4th quarter	540.7	62.4	17.3	98.8	83.9	105.0	55.2	36.6	31.9	49.6	97.1	27.2	416.4
1971 1st quarter	517.3	62.1	26.6	88.9	72 5	103.8	40.9	41.6	29.0	51.9	93.5	27.8	396.0
2nd quarter	501.6	61.6	26.2	79.5	71.9	98.3	40.7	39.1	29.3	55.0	89.9	28.8	382.9
3rd quarter	499.9	63.1	32.0	84.3	77.3	91.9	36.6	32.5	27.0	55.2	86.9	28.5	384.5
4th quarter	477.8	61.8	33.7	81.2	73.9	85.4	31.2	31.2	25.9	53.5	88.2	29.2	360.4
1972 1st quarter	477.7	61.9	31.5	76.0	83.6	86.0	27.2	27.5	23.6	60.4	85 1	27.4	365.2
2nd quarter	447.4	65.2	26.8	69.8	64.8	84.9	23.7	30.5	25.7	56.0	80.3	28.5	338.6
3rd quarter	439.2	71.0	22.1	62.1	54.9	91.9	23.3	31.3	26.7	55.9	79.9	30.4	328.9
4th quarter	442.0	69.6	21.1	55.1	55.8	97.0	26.3	34.1	27.1	55.9	75.5	33.3	333.2
1973 1st quarter	474.3	75.1	20.9	56.5	58.9	107.2	29.3	38.5	28.5	59.4	78.0	32.8	363.5
2nd quarter	460.3	65.4	19.9	56.6	46.7	116.0	29.4	36.5	27.1	62.7	75.8	30.1	354.4
3rd quarter	486.5	69.5	15.2	51.8	58.3	119.7	32.1	46.4	27.5	66.0	83.6	32.2	370.7
4th quarter	503.3	77.0	12.1	52.0	59.3	125.3	33.6	48.0	27.4	68.6	88.6	33.9	380.8
1974 1st quarter	526.9	80.4	10.5	59.6	58.1	126.4	38.0	49.1	33.1	71.7	89.7	34.5	402.7
2nd quarter	529 5	78.4	9.7	61.8	69.2	127.7	36.1	45.4	34.5	66.7	89.4	36.1	404.0
3rd quarter	528 9	75.3	11.2	64.6	63.2	133.9	36.1	48.4	33.3	62.9	90.0	37.1	401.8
4th quarter	547.3	67.5	14.7	75.5	81.3	135.2	34.7	43.5	34.1	60.8	95.5	36.8	415.0
1975 1st quarter	502.4										89.8	29.0	383.6

TABLE 3 Fixed capital expenditure in the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industry group			Analysis by type of asset		
		Wholesale distribution	Retail distribution	Other industries	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1967	1,407	170	225	1,012	617	338	453
1968	1,562 (1,555)*	166	283	1,113 (1,106)*	625	368	570 (563)*
1969	1,652 (1,659)*	160	295	1,197 (1,204)*	652	385	615 (622)*
1970	1,725	176	299	1,250	667	385	673
1971	1,778	185	310	1,283	747	358	673
1972	1,933	202	371	1,360	762	419	752
1973	2,038	210	410	1,418	742	468	827
1974	1,902	187	370	1,344	723	425	754
1969 1st quarter	399 (404)*	39	72	288 (293)*	158	95	145 (150)*
2nd quarter	407 (409)*	39	72	296 (298)*	162	96	150 (152)*
3rd quarter	426	41	73	312	171	94	161
4th quarter	420	41	78	302	161	100	159
1970 1st quarter	420	43	76	301	160	94	166
2nd quarter	436	47	74	316	166	98	171
3rd quarter	431	46	75	310	166	96	169
4th quarter	438	40	74	324	175	96	167
1971 1st quarter	432	44	76	313	183	87	162
2nd quarter	440	46	80	314	184	93	164
3rd quarter	455	47	78	330	192	90	173
4th quarter	450	48	76	326	189	88	174
1972 1st quarter	461	49	84	328	189	98	174
2nd quarter	483	51	89	344	191	103	190
3rd quarter	487	48	95	344	186	107	194
4th quarter	502	54	103	345	197	112	194
1973 1st quarter	514	54	97	364	194	114	206
2nd quarter	497	52	104	341	187	109	201
3rd quarter	515	52	106	358	191	121	204
4th quarter	512	52	104	356	171	125	216
1974 1st quarter	497	48	93	356	187	113	197
2nd quarter	472	46	91	335	181	104	187
3rd quarter	469	50	85	334	180	104	185
4th quarter	464	44	101	319	174	104	186
1975 1st quarter	425				170	92	164

TABLE 4 Fixed capital expenditure at current prices of manufacturing, distributive and service industries

£ million

Period	Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry
1967	2,862	1,485	1,237	140
1968	3,304	1,639	1,419	247
1969	3,599	1,822	1,560	217
1970	4,219	2,130	1,725	364
1971	4,493	2,191	1,918	384
1972	4,893	2,123	2,218	552
1973	5,753	2,510	2,618	625
1974	6,819	3,306	2,879	635
1969 1st quarter	792	382	372	38
2nd quarter	871	438	381	53
3rd quarter	917	473	386	57
4th quarter	1,020	530	420	70
1970 1st quarter	938	465	403	71
2nd quarter	1,034	511	428	95
3rd quarter	1,043	546	419	77
4th quarter	1,204	608	475	122
1971 1st quarter	1,038	524	450	65
2nd quarter	1,093	520	465	108
3rd quarter	1,132	561	477	94
4th quarter	1,229	586	525	119
1972 1st quarter	1,150	533	512	105
2nd quarter	1,179	494	545	140
3rd quarter	1,173	523	539	111
4th quarter	1,391	573	622	196
1973 1st quarter	1,387	585	637	165
2nd quarter	1,295	549	625	121
3rd quarter	1,401	645	641	115
4th quarter	1,670	731	716	224
1974 1st quarter	1,528	729	693	106
2nd quarter	1,560	738	689	133
3rd quarter	1,721	844	702	175
4th quarter	2,011	994	795	221
1975 1st quarter	1,751	885	734	132

NOTES TO TABLES

Capital expenditure comprises expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1968 edition:

Manufacturing Orders III to XIX

Distributive Trades Order XXIII
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831 ,832 (except leasing by Finance Houses and similar businesses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

Other Industries Order XX (Construction); XXII (Transport and Communication) excluding 701 – Railways, 706 – Port and Inland Water Transport, 707 – Air Transport and 708 – Postal Services and Telecommunications; XXIV (Insurance, Banking, Finance and Business Services) including leasing by Finance Houses and similar Businesses and excluding Trustee Savings Banks; XXV (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872 – Educational Services and 874 – Medical and Dental Services; and XXVI (Miscellaneous Services).

The estimates, with the exception of those for manufacturing industry in Table 2, are shown to the nearest £m but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments. Also, there may be an apparent discrepancy between the totals and the sum of the constituent parts due to rounding.

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Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the first quarter of 1975

Manufacturing industry

Manufacturers' stocks are provisionally estimated to have risen by about £50 million at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of 1975. There were large movements in the stocks of individual assets. Stocks of finished goods continued to increase strongly by nearly £100 million, while materials and fuel stocks fell sharply by more than £100 million. Work in progress also showed a big increase.

The stocks/production ratio rose slightly during the first quarter and now stands at 102.3.

Distributive industries

Wholesalers' stocks are provisionally estimated to have fallen by about £30 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of 1975. The fall was attributable to an appreciable decline in stocks held by general wholesale distributors, and a smaller re-

TABLE 1 Value of physical increase of manufacturers' and distributors' stocks at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1974	14,149	10,524	1,814	1,811
1969	385	310	42	33
1970	369	324	68	−23
1971	−78	−126	52	−4
1972	−153	−205	48	3
1973	647	374	32	242
1974	391	468	47	−124
1969 1st quarter	178	138	22	18
2nd quarter	86	77	1	9
3rd quarter	44	27	19	−2
4th quarter	77	68	1	8
1970 1st quarter	39	63	5	−29
2nd quarter	136	110	18	7
3rd quarter	88	72	16	—
4th quarter	106	78	29	−1
1971 1st quarter	31	49	14	−32
2nd quarter	−75	−104	26	3
3rd quarter	−18	−35	9	8
4th quarter	−16	−37	3	17
1972 1st quarter	−61	−62	17	−16
2nd quarter	−67	−106	1	38
3rd quarter	−49	−42	6	−13
4th quarter	25	7	24	−6
1973 1st quarter	189	146	11	32
2nd quarter	215	61	−9	163
3rd quarter	96	68	6	22
4th quarter	148	99	24	25
1974 1st quarter	−165	−100	8	−73
2nd quarter	191	138	42	11
3rd quarter	245	299	−27	−28
4th quarter	120	130	23	−34
1975 1st quarter	−47	47	−29	−65

TABLE 2 Value of the physical increase of stocks held by manufacturing industry at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Analysis by industry group							Analysis by type of asset		
	All manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manufacture	Engineering, shipbuilding, vehicles and metal goods	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manufacturing industries	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
Level of stocks at end 1974	10,524	1,379	1,142	728	5,178	914	1,183	3,899	4,063	2,562
1969	310	33	75	−15	73	76	69	87	26	197
1970	324	11	43	50	222	1	−2	113	122	88
1971	−126	4	17	2	−137	−14	2	−119	−96	88
1972	−205	22	5	−50	−153	−42	14	−38	−8	−159
1973	374	74	81	−52	240	8	23	270	236	−131
1974	468	35	173	13	130	38	79	194	85	189
1969 1st quarter	138	11	21	3	59	26	18	37	43	58
2nd quarter	77	−3	16	1	32	11	19	46	−15	45
3rd quarter	27	37	2	−13	−44	24	22	−9	2	34
4th quarter	68	−12	36	−6	26	15	11	13	−5	60
1970 1st quarter	63	5	21	−5	26	6	10	21	8	35
2nd quarter	110	6	3	17	86	4	−5	54	57	−1
3rd quarter	72	6	13	15	44	—	−5	32	17	22
4th quarter	78	−6	5	23	67	−9	−1	6	40	32
1971 1st quarter	49	4	−2	38	−2	3	7	−3	−11	63
2nd quarter	−104	−9	13	−30	−48	−28	−2	−44	−67	7
3rd quarter	−35	−11	3	−9	−22	5	−2	−39	—	4
4th quarter	−37	19	4	2	−65	5	−1	−33	−18	14
1972 1st quarter	−62	4	19	−47	−9	−16	−14	−4	13	−71
2nd quarter	−106	14	−25	1	−104	−5	12	−61	5	−51
3rd quarter	−42	−2	14	−5	−32	−13	−5	−6	−5	−32
4th quarter	7	6	−4	—	−9	−8	21	32	−21	−5
1973 1st quarter	146	−4	23	−4	105	−13	38	78	107	−39
2nd quarter	61	9	25	−8	33	10	−8	63	34	−36
3rd quarter	68	33	29	−14	24	1	−4	44	73	−49
4th quarter	99	36	4	−27	79	10	−3	86	21	−8
1974 1st quarter	−100	−3	56	−49	−71	−7	−25	47	−16	−131
2nd quarter	138	17	22	8	4	39	48	44	15	80
3rd quarter	299	38	77	25	98	16	46	104	70	126
4th quarter	130	−17	19	29	99	−10	10	—	17	114
1975 1st quarter	47							−108	60	95

duction for dealers in industrial materials and machinery, partly offset by an increase in stocks for dealers in coal, builders' materials, etc. Retailers' stocks declined by £65 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of 1975.

Note

The estimation of physical changes in stocks is subject to greater error when price increases are larger. Moreover, in recent quarters the provisional results of the inquiry into manufacturers' stocks have been revised substantially after the inclusion of late returns. These points should be borne in mind when using the figures.

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TABLE 3 Value of the physical increase of stocks held by wholesalers at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted £ million

	Total wholesalers	General wholesale distributors	Dealers in coal, builders materials, etc.	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery
Level of stocks at end 1974	1,814	1,114	155	545
1960	75	43	6	27
1961	41	27	1	14
1962	31	5	5	21
1963	35	14	7	14
1964	118	62	17	39
1965	67	30	7	31
1966	28	21	—	7
1967	17	9	—	8
1968	85	57	4	25
1969	42	19	−2	26
1970	68	15	—	53
1971	52	41	−3	14
1972	48	41	11	−3
1973	32	88	4	−60
1974	47	−24	−9	80
1969 1st quarter	22	14	−1	9
2nd quarter	1	−13	−1	14
3rd quarter	19	14	2	3
4th quarter	1	4	−2	−1
1970 1st quarter	5	−3	1	6
2nd quarter	18	10	−3	11
3rd quarter	16	−4	−2	21
4th quarter	29	11	4	14
1971 1st quarter	14	3	1	11
2nd quarter	26	20	1	5
3rd quarter	9	12	—	−3
4th quarter	3	6	−4	2
1972 1st quarter	17	2	1	14
2nd quarter	1	4	2	−5
3rd quarter	6	22	2	−18
4th quarter	24	13	7	5
1973 1st quarter	11	30	—	−19
2nd quarter	−9	6	6	−22
3rd quarter	6	29	2	−25
4th quarter	24	23	−4	5
1974 1st quarter	8	12	−2	−1
2nd quarter	42	19	2	21
3rd quarter	−27	−38	−6	17
4th quarter	23	−16	−3	43
1975 1st quarter	−29			

TABLE 4 Increase in the book value of manufacturers' and distributors' stocks £ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1974	24,419	18,464	3,233	2,722
1960	647	543	60	44
1961	375	274	40	61
1962	85	24	30	31
1963	294	200	44	50
1964	891	670	136	85
1965	694	571	73	50
1966	586	480	51	55
1967	282	180	47	55
1968	875	581	138	156
1969	988	766	104	118
1970	1,310	1,038	162	110
1971	788	489	160	139
1972	907	566	217	124
1973	3,092	2,294	472	326
1974	6,008	4,920	715	373
1969 1st quarter	302	220	16	66
2nd quarter	255	203	18	34
3rd quarter	183	124	65	−6
4th quarter	248	220	4	24
1970 1st quarter	325	288	16	20
2nd quarter	354	293	26	36
3rd quarter	268	174	78	16
4th quarter	364	284	43	38
1971 1st quarter	265	215	29	21
2nd quarter	301	185	60	56
3rd quarter	117	33	70	14
4th quarter	105	57	—	48
1972 1st quarter	78	47	5	27
2nd quarter	188	100	25	63
3rd quarter	239	135	106	−1
4th quarter	402	285	82	35
1973 1st quarter	521	411	41	69
2nd quarter	604	488	58	58
3rd quarter	864	580	209	75
4th quarter	1,103	815	164	124
1974 1st quarter	1,665	1,417	197	50
2nd quarter	1,760	1,387	206	167
3rd quarter	1,376	1,142	170	64
4th quarter	1,208	974	142	92
1975 1st quarter	855	800	−12	67

Book Values exclude VAT. Purchase Tax payable on retailers' stock prior to the second quarter of 1973.

Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification (1968 edition)

Manufacturing Orders III to XIX

Distributive Trades Order XXIII:

Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margin of error involved in quarterly seasonal adjustments. Differences between totals and the sum of constituent parts are due to rounding.

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TABLE 5 The relationship of manufacturers' stocks to manufacturing production

	Index numbers – 4th quarter 1969 = 100 Seasonally adjusted				Index numbers – 4th quarter 1969 = 100 Seasonally adjusted			
	Stock levels at 1970 prices	Production (with 1970 net output weight)	Ratio of stocks to production		Stock levels at 1970 prices	Production (with 1970 net output weight)	Ratio of stocks to production
1962 Q1	77	75	103.9	1969 Q1	98	98	100.0
2	77	76	102.2	2	99	100	98.7
3	77	76	101.4	3	99	100	99.5
4	77	75	102.9	4	100	100	100.0
1963 Q1	78	74	104.7	1970 Q1	101	99	101.2
2	77	77	100.6	2	102	100	102.2
3	77	80	97.3	3	103	101	101.9
4	79	82	96.3	4	103	101	102.2
1964 Q1	80	84	94.8	1971 Q1	104	100	104.3
2	82	84	97.1	2	103	100	102.4
3	83	85	97.7	3	102	100	102.3
4	85	88	97.4	4	102	99	102.9
1965 Q1	87	87	99.2	1972 Q1	101	98	103.6
2	88	88	100.4	2	100	102	98.5
3	89	87	102.0	3	100	103	96.9
4	90	89	101.3	4	100	106	94.3
1966 Q1	91	90	100.9	1973 Q1	101	110	92.3
2	92	90	101.9	2	102	110	92.6
3	93	90	103.1	3	103	112	92.0
4	93	87	106.7	4	104	111	93.7
1967 Q1	94	89	105.4	1974 Q1	103	106	97.0
2	94	90	104.6	2	104	110	95.1
3	94	90	104.5	3	107	110	97.1
4	94	92	102.6	4	109	106	102.1
1968 Q1	93	94	98.8	1975 Q1	109	107	102.3
2	94	96	98.4				
3	96	96	99.5				
4	97	97	99.8				

(1) The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each quarter; the index of production refers to production during the quarter.

(2) The 1970 index of production has been rebased on the fourth quarter of 1969 for the purpose of this table.

(3) The index numbers of the stocks production ratio are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.

Manufacturers' stocks in March 1975

It is provisionally estimated that manufacturers' stocks remained unchanged in total during March, with evidence of a large fall in stocks of materials and fuel being counterbalanced by rises in the other two assets. Revised figures for January to March adjusted to add to the change in the quarter as a whole (approximately, because of rounding) are as follows:

£ million, at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

January	+10
February	+30
March	no change

Provisional estimates of vehicle production and new car registrations in May

Tables 1 and 2 show United Kingdom vehicle production as estimated from provisional returns supplied by the major manufacturers. Car production in the four weeks ending 24 May was markedly affected by industrial disputes, which resulted in a total output for the period of 71,000 units. The average weekly rate of 17,750 was 55 per cent lower than the level of output in May 1974 and the lowest recorded level since July 1962.

Commercial vehicle output at 32,000 units (8,000 per week) was less affected by the interruptions to production and showed an 11 per cent decrease compared with the level of production in May 1974.

In seasonally adjusted terms, car output of 69,000 units in May was 46 per cent below the average monthly output in 1974: this reflected the effects of industrial disputes in both the vehicle and supplying industries. Production of commercial vehicles, at 32,000, was 5 per cent below the average monthly output in 1974.

For both cars and commercial vehicles, production in the three months March-May was lower than in the preceding three months (by 26 per cent for cars and 13 per cent for commercial vehicles).

Table 3 shows provisional estimates of new car registrations. Seasonally adjusted, new car registrations in Great Britain in May – provisionally estimated at 87,000 – were 2 per cent lower than in April. The average level of 91,000 in the three months March to May was 12 per cent lower than the average for the preceding three months.

TABLE 1 Estimated UK production in May 1975

Thousands

	Cars		Commercial vehicles	
	Month	Weekly average	Month	Weekly average
Estimated output:				
1975 (4 weeks ended 24.5.75)	71.0	17.8	32.0	8.0
1974 (4 weeks ended 25.5.74)	158.1	39.5	36.1	9.0
Percentage change		−55		−11

TABLE 2 UK vehicle production: monthly averages (seasonally adjusted)

Thousands

	1974				1975				Average of		
	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Dec. 74-Feb. 75	Mar.-May 1975	% change
Cars	111	132	138	130	119	105	107	69	127	94	−26
Commercial vehicles	28.3	33.8	37.5	34.6	35.6	31.8	32.6	32.0	36.9	32.1	−13

TABLE 3 New car registrations

Thousands

	1974				1975				Average of		
	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Dec 74-Feb. 75	Mar.-May 1975	% change
Recorded	327	330	331	245	348	108.6	93.2	95			
Seasonally adjusted	308	313	326	287	318	96.7	88.6	87	103	91	−12

Wholesale price index numbers in 1975

The rise in prices of home sales of the products of manufacturing industry surged ahead during 1974. The price index of output (home sales) showed an increase of 28 per cent for the year ended December 1974 compared with a 10 per cent increase during 1973. All sectors of industry were affected with output prices of the paper industries and steel industries showing the sharpest rise during the year.

The increase in price of 23½ per cent between December 1973 and December 1974 for the output of the food manufacturing industry was slightly lower than in the previous 12 months partly reflecting more stable prices for the materials and fuel purchased by this sector of industry during 1974. The prices for the textile industries followed a similar pattern.

After the rapid increase in the cost of materials purchased by manufacturing industry in 1973 there was an appreciable slowing down in the rate of increase in 1974. The rise of 26 per cent in the index for materials in the 12 months to December 1974 was half the rate of increase in the previous year. This effect was particularly significant in the materials and fuel purchased by the food manufacturing industry which increased in price by only 10 per cent in 1974.

After a long period of small price increases the index for coal, gas and electricity purchased by all manufacturing industry rose sharply by 45 per cent in 1974.

The reference tables for the index numbers of wholseale prices are appended in the same format as the four-monthly article for easy reference.

Further information

Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division 4, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index numbers should be made to 01-215 3549 (Engineering), 5216 (Chemicals, Steel, Building Materials, etc.), 3548 (Textiles, Clothing, Timber, Paper, etc.), 3173 (Imported Commodities), 3544 Tables 1 and 2 indices.

The graphs attached to this article are plotted using logarithmic scales. This enables changes in price trend to be seen more clearly. Future articles on the wholesale price indices will also be illustrated by logarithmic graphs.

Notes on index numbers of wholesale prices – 1970 = 100

1 The index numbers are calculated from the price movements of about 11,000 closely-defined materials and products representative of goods purchased and manufactured by United Kingdom manufacturing industry.

2 Prices collected are those quoted for current orders. For some goods the usual time lag between placing of order and delivery may be lengthy.

3 Prices obtained for UK-produced goods may be on an ex-works or

TABLE 1 Price index numbers of materials purchased

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		Annual averages					Percentage changes				
		1969	1971	1972	1973	1974	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Orders III to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	95.0	104.6	109.2	144.5	215.3	+5.3	+4.6	+4.4	+32.3	+49.0
	Materials†	95.1	104.1	108.6	147.6	222.8	+5.2	+4.1	+4.3	+35.9	+50.9
	Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity	94.6	107.9	111.9	113.5	144.3	+5.7	+7.9	+3.7	+1.4	+27.1
Orders IV to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	96.0	103.6	107.7	141.2	230.6	+4.2	+3.6	+4.0	+31.1	+63.3
	Materials†	96.2	103.0	107.1	145.2	242.8	+4.0	+3.0	+4.0	+35.6	+67.3
	Materials and fuels purchased by Selected Broad Sectors of industry										
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	92.6	107.1	112.9	147.4	178.3	+8.0	+7.1	+5.4	+30.6	+21.0
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	93.1	107.7	113.2	142.2	172.4	+7.4	+7.7	+5.1	+25.6	+21.2
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	93.5	108.8	112.2	135.9	215.4	+7.0	+8.8	+3.1	+21.1	+58.5
311 and 312	Steel industries	91.7	110.3	114.4	124.9	174.9	+9.1	+10.3	+3.7	+9.2	+40.0
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	90.3	107.9	113.0	127.7	175.0	+10.7	+7.9	+4.7	+13.0	+37.0
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	93.9	100.5	104.6	126.7	167.3	+6.5	+0.5	+4.1	+21.1	+32.0
361	Electrical machinery industry	91.0	104.6	108.9	126.2	170.6	+9.9	+4.6	+4.1	+15.9	+35.2
Order XIII	Textile industries	98.6	104.8	119.0	166.7	189.9	+1.4	+4.8	+13.6	+40.1	+13.9
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	96.3	105.7	116.8	138.3	168.3	+3.8	+5.7	+10.5	+18.4	+21.7
Order XVII	Timber industries	94.5	105.9	114.2	162.9	215.4	+5.8	+5.9	+7.8	+42.6	+32.2
481 to 484	Paper industries	91.3	106.2	108.9	124.8	187.3	+9.5	+6.2	+2.5	+14.6	+50.1
Order XX	Construction materials	92.1	109.1	116.4	136.6	175.4	+8.6	+9.1	+6.7	+17.4	+28.4
Part of Order XX	House building materials	92.3	110.1	118.4	141.2	178.0	+8.3	+10.1	+7.5	+19.3	+26.1

† Includes crude oil and coal for carbonising.

TABLE 2 Price index numbers of output (home sales)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		Annual averages					Percentage changes				
		1969	1971	1972	1973	1974	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Orders III to XIX	Output of Manufactured Products†	93.4	109.0	114.8	123.2	152.0	+7.1	+9.0	+5.3	+7.3	+23.4
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	92.6	110.2	116.8	126.1	157.2	+8.0	+10.2	+6.0	+8.0	+24.7
	Output of Selected Broad Sectors of Industry										
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries	93.0	109.2	114.1	132.6	165.4	+7.5	+9.2	+4.5	+16.2	+24.7
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Products of the food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	93.1	109.1	115.0	128.5	160.0	+7.4	+9.1	+5.4	+11.7	+24.5
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries†	95.5	108.2	113.7	118.9	152.8	+4.7	+8.2	+5.1	+4.6	+28.5
311 and 312	Steel industries	86.4	109.1	115.0	125.9	175.3	+15.7	+9.1	+5.4	+9.5	+39.2
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries	91.3	110.3	116.2	124.5	151.4	+9.5	+10.3	+5.3	+ 7.1	+21.6
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering	90.7	110.6	117.9	126.0	153.7	+10.3	+10.6	+6.6	+6.9	+22 0
Order IX	Electrical engineering	91.9	108.1	113.3	119.5	142.8	+8.8	+8.1	+4.8	+5.5	+19.5
Order XIII	Textile industries	96.9	104.9	112.2	131.7	162.2	+3.2	+4.9	+7.0	+17.4	+23.2
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	96.2	106.5	113.4	122.0	141. 7	+4.0	+6.5	+6.5	+7.6	+16.1
Order XVII	Timber industries	93.2	111.1	120.6	141.1	177.4	+7.3	+11.1	+8.6	+17.0	+25.7
481 to 484	Paper industries	90.4	107.5	113.5	123.5	171.0	+10.6	+7.5	+5.6	+8.8	+38.5
Order XX	New construction‡	93	107	119	147	185 p	+7.5	+7.0	+11.2	+23.5	+25.9 p

‡ Source: Department of the Environment.
† Reductions in the VAT-exclusive price of alcoholic liquor, tobacco and cigarettes, matches and mechanical lighters took place in April 1973. These reductions resulted from lower revenue duties designed to offset additional tax revenue from \ AT With unchanged prices in April for these products, index numbers for 1973 would have been higher by the following: All Manufactured Products: 1.3 points. Chemicals and Allied industries: 0.2 points.

delivered basis according to the practice in the trade concerned. Where a producer supplies ex-works and also delivers, generally only the more important basis is reported on. Prices of imported goods are measured as closely as practical to a delivered basis.

4 Most producers report at monthly or quarterly intervals but the date of price change is given enabling an average for the month to be calculated.

5 When an item priced ceases to be available or is no longer representative it is necessary to remove it from the index. An adjustment is made to the new level to maintain comparability.

6 When an item is modified or a replacement item added to the index an adjustment is made in the calculation of the index numbers to account for any differences in specification and to maintain comparability. Where price information for these items is collected from the manufacturer the adjustment is normally made after consultation with him.

7 Prices for these closely-defined items are combined into index numbers of commodities produced in the UK or commodities wholly or mainly imported.

8 For calculation purposes the formula is:

$$100\,\frac{\Sigma(q_b p_r)\ p_i/p_r}{\Sigma q_b p_r}$$

where p and q are price and quantity respectively and b, r and i denote respectively the base year, the reference year and any period. This resolves to a more familiar form of the Laspeyres formula namely

$$100\,\frac{\Sigma q_b p_i}{\Sigma q_b p_r}$$

Thus the index numbers express the cost of a 1968 'basket of goods' as a percentage of what the same basket cost in 1970.

9 In building up commodity price index numbers into those for wider groups including the index numbers of materials purchased or output of broad sectors of industry, net weights are used, ie transactions between undertakings within the same sector are excluded. For example steel is included in the index for all manufactured products only to the extent that it is sold outside manufacturing such as to the construction industries; steel sold within the manufacturing sector is excluded. However sales of capital goods are all treated as sales outside manufacturing industry, in accordance with national income accounting practice, which treats capital formation as a separate sector.

10 The weights have been derived from the Census of Production supplemented by short-term statistics of production, the Trade Accounts, information supplied by trade associations and various other sources.

11 Product descriptions in the index numbers generally correspond to principal products (or groups of principal products) of an industry as defined in the Census of Production. The weights for a principal product includes the value of sales of that product by establishments classified to other Census industries.

12 All the index numbers are compiled exclusive of value added tax and (before its abolition) of purchase tax. Revenue duties (on cigarettes and manufactured tobacco, alcoholic liquor, matches and mechanical lighters) are included. The duty on hydrocarbon oils is excluded from output price series that cover these products (unless specifically noted to the contrary) but is included in series for materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry.

13 The value of goods for which no price series are available is imputed to price series which may be expected to move similarly.

14 For the index numbers in Table 1 (Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry) an allowance is made for the changes in price of imported goods which account for a substantial share of the total supplies to industry of an individual product. Price changes in imported supplies and home-produced supplies of the product are calculated separately and then combined in a way that allows for changes in proportion between them. This method was first introduced in an article in *Trade and Industry*, 11 July 1974.

15 New titles have been introduced for the five basic series in Table 1 to reduce possible confusion in their interpretation. There are no corresponding changes in the compilation of the indices.

16 In future greater effort will be made to reduce the likelihood and magnitude of revisions to published firm indices. Firm indices, at all levels of aggregation, will include imputation for items for which there is no current price information. Provisional indices at high levels

text continued on page 656

TABLE 3(a) Commodities produced in the United Kingdom (as published monthly)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		Annual averages				
		1969	1971	1972	1973	1974
101	Coal	87.9	117.8	128.1	133.7	183.2
102/1	Coated limestone roadstone	95.4	111.1	119.9	128.2	185.8
103	Sand and gravel – ex-pit or works	94.5	113.9	119.0	122.5	141.8
240	Tobacco†	99.7	101.0	101.5	94.5	108.3
262	Motor spirit, Two star (including duty)	98.6	105.0	106.6	111.5	146.5
	Medium fuel oil (950 secs – including duty)●	98.0	124.3	128.0	135.1	243.3
	Derv fuel (including duty)●	99.3	104.7	106.2	109.8	140.7
263	Lubricating oil and greases	96.5	113.6	118.8	133.1	190.2
271	General chemicals	96.4	107.0	109.8	114.4	158.4
272	Pharmaceutical preparations	98.3	103.6	109.1	112.3	126.9
273	Toilet preparations	93.9	108.3	118.6	124.3	136.8
274	Paint	94.0	112.4	120.6	127.5	161.9
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	97.1	102.6	103.8	105.6	156.4
279/3	Explosives, fireworks, etc.	89.7	112.4	124.1	132.1	156.3
311/12	Uncoated steel sheets (other than stainless and electrical sheets)	86.4	109.0	115.1	128.3	174.7
	Tinplate	88.5	110.9	117.1	128.6	188.2
	Finished steel (other than sheets, tinplate, forgings and castings)	86.2	109.2	114.2	125.5	177.9
	Steel sheet piling	85.8	111.5	118.0	129.7	181.5
	Heavy steel bars and sections	86.0	111.1	117.6	129.2	182.3
	Light re-rolled bars and sections	86.6	111.1	116.8	130.5	186.9
312	Steel tubes – other than electric conduit tubes	85.0	111.0	119.5	127.8	179.6
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	91.5	112.0	121.0	130.7	168.1
313/4	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	89.0	109.0	118.0	126.7	170.2
321	Aluminium: Rolled	94.6	104.4	107.7	116.4	143.8
	Extruded and drawn aluminium products – other than wire	94.3	105.3	109.1	118.2	143.6
	Aluminium: Castings	91.3	104.9	110.3	121.5	166.5
	Aluminium: Forgings	91.4	106.1	107.8	113.2	137.7
322	Brass ingots	95.9	78.4	77.0	117.1	160.2
331	Agricultural machinery	91.6	109.4	119.2	131.0	159.0
332	Metal working machine tools	90.1	110.7	118.0	127.3	164.0
333	Pumps, valves, compressors, fluid power equipment	89.9	110.1	116.8	125.7	153.1
336	Construction and earth moving equipment	92.6	110.3	120.0	128.3	152.0
368	Domestic electrical appliances	95.0	107.6	113.2	115.3	129.2
390	Engineers' cutting tools	88.9	107.0	110.2	117.4	134.2
	Engineers' cutting tools: non-diamond	89.0	106.9	110.1	117.6	134.5
	Engineers' cutting tools: diamond	91.5	106.1	107.0	113.3	128.1
	Hacksaw blades	84.0	109.6	113.6	119.7	139.1
391	Hand tools and implements	90.3	109.4	118.0	128.7	157.4
392	Cutlery and tableware	92.2	108.2	117.1	125.1	151.5
411	Man-made fibres production	98.5	103.1	103.6	105.7	137.9
412, 414/5 and 415	All spun man-made fibres yarns	95.9	106.0	112.8	125.6	157.3
412	Cotton yarns, cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns and mixtures of both	94.4	107.2	115.2	143.9	191.1
413	Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	91.7	108.0	117.4	138.8	193.8
	Man-made fibres fabrics in the loomstate	96.0	106.8	114.8	132.1	172.6
414/2	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	99.6	101.1	127.9	188.3	189.5
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	99.4	102.0	104.9	116.2	139.5
419	Carpets and rugs	96.6	104.9	111.7	130.2	153.1
431/1	Leather for footwear	101.5	100.9	138.5	161.2	156.7
441/449	Made-up clothing	96.4	106.4	112.2	119.4	139.1
450	Footwear – including rubber footwear	95.7	106.8	116.5	129.6	149.0
461/1	Refractory goods including bricks	94.9	114.7	119.4	124.6	156.8
461/2	Non-refractory goods, including building bricks	92.9	112.8	124.2	135.5	164.6
	Engineering bricks – *delivered*	93.9	116.8	138.3	156.2	200.7
463/1	Flat glass (including safety and silvered glass)	91.6	111.0	117.9	122.7	140.0
463/2	Glass containers	92.4	115.6	118.6	122.3	150.1
464	Cement – *delivered in bulk*	86.3	120.3	127.4	127.4	145.6
471/1	Hardwood – home grown	93.5	108.5	117.5	165.0	222.2
471/2	Building joinery	91.8	114.5	127.4	158.6	194.1
472	Domestic furniture	94.0	109.4	118.4	130.0	155.4
473	Bedding, etc.	93.2	112.3	120.7	131.9	169.1
481	Paper and board	91.1	106.4	110.6	120.3	170.6
	Printings and writings (excluding newsprint)	90.2	106.5	110.7	121.2	165.9
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	89.3	107.5	113.4	124.1	168.5
483	Manufactured stationery	90.3	110.7	118.2	127.9	166.8
484/1	Wallpaper	87.4	109.8	116.9	127.3	168.9
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	92.2	111.6	115.7	119.9	149.3
492	Linoleum and felt base	93.9	109.6	112.5	115.9	146.4

● Index based on scheduled outer zone prices for minimum bulk loads of 500 gallons exclusive of rebates.
† Reductions in the VAT-exclusive price of tobacco took place in April 1973. This reduction resulted from lower revenue duties designed to offset additional tax revenue from VAT.

TABLE 3(b) Commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom (as published monthly)

1970 = 100

	Annual averages				
	1969	1971	1972	1973	1974
Hides and skins	115.3	105.1	186.2	214.8	174.0
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	95.8	100.5	91.9	95.6	127.6
Copper‡	103.6	75.3	72.5	123.3	148.8
Lead‡	95.3	82.0	95.2	138.2	199.6
Nickel refined delivered§	83.1	101.5	103.1	114.8	135.9
Tin, ingot min. 99.75%‡	93.3	93.9	98.4	128.6	228.4
Zinc‡	96.8	102.9	122.5	282.0	429.3
Zinc§	93.5	109.2	122.0	168.6	259.9
Natural rubber	121.9	82.0	84.1	165.7	178.6
Sulphur, crude cif (for acid making)	149.1	93.1	86.5	98.4	159.8
Textiles:					
Cotton, raw	96.4	112.9	116.6	204.2	229.5
Wool, raw	111.9	93.0	151.8	316.8	242.5
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	96.1	106.6	122.7	197.6	243.1
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	94.9	103.3	116.7	170.8	231.9
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	95.5	104.2	111.6	195.8	258.8
Woodpulp, imported	88.5	104.6	103.2	124.0	196.0

‡ LME settlement price. § Producer's price.

TABLE 4(a) Supplementary list of commodities produced in the United Kingdom (as published April, August and December)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		Annual averages				
		1969	1971	1972	1973	1974
102	Stone and slate quarrying and mining	96.3	108.3	114.6	120.9	159.0
	Stone quarrying and mining:	96.3	108.0	114.1	120.5	157.7
	Granite and other chippings, aggregates and roadstones	97.6	103.9	109.4	115.9	144.6
	Granite and other chippings	97.3	106.4	112.6	118.4	140.9
	Coated granite and whinstone roadstone:	95.9	111.6	117.9	123.3	180.1
	Uncoated limestone roadstone and aggregates	94.5	108.4	115.4	120.1	142.4
	Uncoated limestone roadstone (excluding aggregates)	91.1	108.9	114.0	118.6	138.4
	Agricultural ground limestone	98.0	104.1	105.9	107.7	130.1
	Industrial ground limestone	97.7	104 5	108 9	116.7	137.6
	Aggregates for concrete	95.7	107.7	116.6	120.9	140.3
	Granite and limestone roadstone	96.1	107.0	113.7	120.1	153.9
	Slates	96.8	120.5	129.0	137.6	178.1
103	Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	95.1	112.8	117.1	120.0	142.0
	China clay	89.5	108.4	124.8	127.3	148.9
	Sand and gravel – delivered	94.7	104.2	111.9	115.9	132.6
	Moulding sand	95.5	107.5	110.6	117.4	134.7
109	Salt	97.4	113.1	121.9	123.0	133.7
211	Flour	99.4	105.5	112.6	131.5	246.2
216	Sugar – refined	101.4	113.3	119.1	127.9	166.2
217	Chocolate and sugar confectionery	91.5	107.7	115.4	120.2	159.1
221	Vegetable and animal oils and fats	79.3	101.4	90.5	151.4	252.0
231	Beer‡	95.5	104.7	109.3	98.0	109.8
240	Cigarettes	99.8	100.9	101.5	94.4	108.1
	Pipe tobacco	99.0	101.5	102.3	95.3	111.0
271/1	Inorganic chemicals	95.0	108.0	112.3	116.8	140.7
	Caustic soda, soda ash and other sodium compounds	94.3	112.1	119.5	124.7	156.6
	Caustic soda	99.1	112.2	119.5	121.7	139.3
	Soda ash	90.7	110.8	119.0	128.0	169.8
	Other sodium compounds	93.2	113.7	120.2	124.4	160.8
	Inorganic chemicals other than sodium and sodium compounds	95.2	106.7	110.1	114.3	135.7
	Inorganic acids	98.0	104.5	106.4	108.7	127.3
	Sulphuric acid	102.0	97.9	94.6	95.5	118.5
	Inorganic acids (other than sulphuric)	94.5	110.3	116.7	120.3	135.1
	Blacks, carbon and mineral	100.0	110.5	115.2	116.6	192.2
	Phosphorous and its compounds	96.4	126.3	133.7	141.2	162.8
271/2	Organic chemicals	98.3	106.3	108.1	112.9	185.7
	Alcohols	97.7	104.1	106.0	107.1	177.1
	Coal tar products	98.6	103.2	109.3	120.3	218.6
	Phenols	95.6	100.5	100.7	101.9	217.4
	Nitrogen-function organic compounds	96.5	103.6	102.9	103.5	135.2
271/3	Bleaching materials	93.4	106.6	111.1	112.6	123.2
	Plasticisers	100.4	101.2	100.9	105.0	171.3
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals	87.5	110.4	107.7	112.6	137.6
	Anti-infective agents	99.7	99.3	102.0	105.5	116.5
	Antibiotic preparations	101.3	96.0	96.0	97.3	102.2
	Hormone preparations	103.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	102.3
	Preparations affecting metabolism and nutrition	99.1	103.0	108.1	113.0	127.8
	Preparations affecting the nervous system	97.2	103.6	109.3	110.6	125.5
	Analgesics	96.2	105.9	113.6	119.0	138.2
	Aspirin and compounds	94.5	108.6	117.9	125.3	144.9
	Other analgesics	99.7	100.3	104.8	106.2	124.8
	Anti-depressives	100.4	101.7	103.8	107.7	121.5
	Preparations acting on the cardiovascular system	101.3	100.1	101.1	102.3	111.6
	Preparations acting on the alimentary system	95.2	109.6	116.9	121.3	140.7
	Laxatives	91.1	113.1	121.7	128.4	161.9
	Preparations acting on the respiratory system	97.8	108.1	118.5	123.6	142.2
273	Hair settings, lotion and spirits	91.6	109.0	118.3	121.4	125.7
	Soapless shampoos	98.0	105.2	115.0	121.6	132.0
	Dental preparations	94.6	107.6	116.5	121.9	132.4
	Preparations especially for men	93.2	107.4	117.3	126.7	140.8
	Make-up	92.3	111.1	124.9	132.3	147.1
	Face powders	91.1	114.3	125.6	134.8	153.6
	Lipsticks	90.9	116.0	133.8	139.0	151.0
	Manicure preparations	91.9	114.2	127.5	133.0	141.6
	Other make-ups	93.4	107.1	120.5	128.5	144.6
	Eye make-up	94.6	104.1	116.2	125.2	134.2
	Treatment creams	91.2	110.0	118.1	123.3	138.8
	Face creams	89.3	110.5	116.6	121.2	130.4
	Hand creams and jellies	93.1	108.0	116.4	122.5	146.1
	Face and skin lotions	92.3	110.8	121.4	126.8	144.1
	Talcum, baby and other dusting powders	95.7	110.4	121.7	126.2	144.9
	Depilatories and deodorants	96.6	106.2	114.4	119.0	124.4
274	Oil and/or synthetic-based, non-aqueous air-drying primers, surfacers and sealers	92.4	111.7	120.5	126.7	161.8
	Oil and/or synthetic-based, non-aqueous air-drying undercoats	92.3	114.2	123.8	131.6	165.7
	Oil and/or synthetic-based, non-aqueous air-drying finishes	93.3	113.0	122.1	128.6	160.2
	Emulsion paints	94.6	112.6	119.9	125.5	148.9
275	Soaps, detergents, candles and glycerine	93.5	108.0	112.3	123.7	162.8
	Glycerine	102.5	106.2	111.9	116.0	187.5
	Soap (excluding scouring powders)	92.1	108.9	116.9	128.7	165.4
	Toilet and shaving soap	91.4	108.9	118.9	133.7	178.2
	Soapless detergents	95.2	105.4	109.4	113.2	146.2
	Soapless detergents: pastes and other forms (excluding powders)	97.6	106.3	110.4	115.3	150.0
	Oleine, stearine etc.	87.1	110.7	102.5	144.6	218.7
276	Synthetic resins, plastics materials and synthetic rubber	97.1	102.6	104.0	106.3	159.5
	Laminated materials	91.7	106.2	110.4	125.8	202.0
	Phenolic and cresylic plastics – resins	94.9	105.4	108.3	114.5	176.9
	Phenolic and cresylic plastics – moulding powders	92.7	104.8	104.8	106.6	143.0

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		Annual averages				
		1969	1971	1972	1973	1974
	Polystyrene and styrene co-polymers – moulding powders	101.2	102.0	102.5	107.0	176.6
	General purpose polystyrene	96.0	101.4	102.0	107.7	203.6
	Expandable polystyrene and styrene copolymers	110.6	101.1	102.8	105.2	157.4
	Polyolefin – moulding materials	99.0	101.5	100.6	100.9	166.9
	Polyvinyl chlorides	95.2	101.8	102.0	104.7	161.9
	Transparent cellulose film	94.8	106.0	118.3	121.8	154.4
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	93.1	111.6	115.7	122.0	141.5
	Pigments	93.9	108.5	114.1	123.3	150.2
	Inorganic pigments and earth colours	92.2	98.8	107.3	120.0	142.8
	White lead, dry*	94.2	90.8	101.9	128.0	168.0
279	Other chemical industries	92.5	108.5	115.1	120.6	146.0
	Principal products of the polishes industries	92.5	109.3	115.0	119.7	141.9
	Polishes mainly for domestic use	93.1	108.0	114.8	118.3	132.9
	Adhesives	94.2	108.7	114.5	121.3	160.5
	Formulated pesticides	98.2	102.4	108.7	114.0	146.7
	Surgical and medical dressings	88.2	108.9	115.9	123.6	151.2
	Sanitary towels	91.8	108.7	116.1	122.4	146.9
	Photographic paper and film and photochemical materials	95.5	106.1	111.6	114.2	132.5
	Sensitised paper, cloth, etc.	94.4	106.0	112.5	115.4	136.5
311/2	Steel sheets	86.1	106.5	112.0	124.8	168.6
	Electrical steel sheets	88.4	107.8	113.2	126.6	169.2
	Stainless steel sheets	82.8	87.0	88.7	97.8	127.6
	Galvanised steel sheets	87.8	110.2	117.9	131.8	180.2
	Semi-finished steels	86.2	107.5	113.5	127.3	178.2
	Semi-finished steel for alloy, and stain.ess products (except sheets and tubes)	87.6	99.8	103.2	111.3	150.5
	Semi-finished steel for drop forgings and stampings	86.5	108.5	114.7	123.7	164.5
	Semi-finished steel for tubes	86.1	109.7	116.6	133.3	189.7
	Semi-finished steel for forgings (other than drop forgings)	83.7	107.4	111.6	122.3	168.3
	Steel wire rods	85.6	111.3	115.1	125.6	171.7
	Heavy steel rails and fishplates	88.5	109.6	117.4	127.6	178.2
	Steel plates, non-alloy	86.3	113.0	119.4	131.6	191.9
	Hot rolled steel strip	83.3	112.4	118.8	138.1	198.7
	Bright steel bars, non-alloy	89.4	108.3	112.5	121.7	162.3
	Cold rolled steel strip, non-alloy	87.8	109.2	114.4	124.0	175.0
	Alloy steel bars and rods, black (excluding stainless)	89.9	100.0	103.4	113.9	157.1
	Finished stainless steels	79.5	86.8	85.8	94.1	142.0
	High speed, tool and magnet steel	82.6	100.6	101.4	111.2	162.8
	Steel castings	90.1	109.0	116.0	124.8	154.3
	Carbon steel castings	91.7	111.2	118.4	126.0	156.5
	Alloy steel castings, stainless and heat-resisting	84.5	100.1	106.7	117.2	136.9
	Other alloy steel castings	91.7	112.4	119.1	129.3	165.5
	Forgings (other than drop forgings)	85.4	113.2	120.3	128.1	178.6
312	Steel tubes and fittings	85.1	111.1	119.5	127.9	179.0
	Non-alloy steel tubes, hot finished	85.4	112.2	121.3	129.9	187.9
	Pipe fittings	88.8	111.2	116.9	123.7	163.2
313	Iron castings, etc.	90.4	112.6	121.3	131.4	169.5
	Automobile iron castings	93.6	110.6	120.6	126.6	164.4
	Engineers' castings (other than automobile castings)	90.7	113.8	122.7	132.6	164.2
	Malleable iron castings	91.6	112.8	119.8	130.2	171.8
	Cast iron stoves and grates, etc.	94.0	110.2	121.1	141.0	193.2
	Building and domestic castings (excluding malleable)	92.6	111.1	120.6	136.7	182.7
321	Wrought aluminium	93.4	105.2	108.8	118.1	148.9
	Aluminium plates, sheets and strip	94.6	104.4	107.7	116.8	144.6
	Aluminium blanks, circles, discs and slugs	95.1	104.5	107.2	113.7	139.0
322	Copper tubes	95.5	86.5	86.5	119.9	137.4
	Copper sheet and strip	101.1	85.6	85.7	125.7	151.5
	Wrought brass	97.4	89.2	90.0	131.6	168.7
	Brass strip and sheet (and yellow metal condenser plates)	98.1	87.4	88.2	132.7	172.9
	Copper scrap No. 1 bright wire*	99.4	74.6	72.1	112.0	138.4
323	Magnesium ingots, electrolyte min. 99.8%*	86.7	99.2	96.6	108.0	183.2
	Titanium (alloy billets)	100.0	104.2	104.2	104.2	113.5
	Silicon min. 98% pure*	80.0	103.0	103.4	128.8	262.3
	Zinc sheets, 1-17 mm. basis*	90.4	120.6	139.5	180.7	263.0
	Bismuth§	70.7	87.6	56.8	74.9	146.5
	Cobalt metal, delivered UK*	86.2	99.4	103.5	131.3	159.7
	Lead sheet and pipe	93.7	88.2	99.6	130.6	176.6
337/2	Cranes	93.2	106.4	114.5	123.0	146.6
339/6	Portable power tools	91.9	107.3	113.3	119.5	140.5
353/1	Dental goods	93.1	105.4	110.5	115.2	141.7
	Dental equipment	94.3	111.5	117.8	119.6	134.3
354/2	Spectrophotometers	95.0	104.9	113.0	117.8	124.8
365	Broadcast receiving and sound reproduction equipment	98.9	103.2	106.8	109.7	117.8
	Gramophone records and pre-recorded tapes	98.7	106.9	115.7	125.2	132.3
	Other broadcast receiving and sound reproduction equipment	98.9	102.8	105.8	108.0	116.2
	Domestic television receivers, colour†	101.0	101.8	102.0	102.7	107.4
	Domestic television receivers, monochrome†	98.6	103.5	107.1	109.7	119.0
	Domestic television receivers†	99.2	103.1	105.9	108.3	116.4
	Radiograms	99.1	106.1	111.8	112.5	121.2
	Record players and tape recorders	96.8	101.7	104.3	105.0	111.9
368/1	Domestic electrical cooking appliances	97.4	107.1	117.3	122.4	136.1
	Electric cookers	98.8	106.7	118.7	124.8	137.7
	Electric kettles	92.1	107.3	112.9	117.0	137.6
368/3	Domestic electrical heating appliances	94.3	107.3	113.0	116.0	133.1
	Electric fires	94.9	110.0	115.4	116.7	129.0
	Water heaters, wash boilers, etc.	92.3	105.9	114.2	125.6	157.8

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		Annual averages				
		1969	1971	1972	1973	1974
	Electric storage heaters and other space heating apparatus	93.8	104.6	111.0	113.7	131.3
368/4	Electric vacuum cleaners and polishers	92.7	111.1	114.7	116.9	132.9
368/6	Domestic refrigerators, gas and electric	96.4	105.8	109.2	108.8	121.6
	Domestic electric refrigerators	96.5	104.9	107.4	105.9	122.4
369/5	Installation materials, domestic	84.3	107.1	108.6	118.5	154.9
391	Handsaws and blades (excluding hacksaws)	92.9	109.0	117.1	136.6	166.6
	Pliers, pincers and nippers	85.0	118.9	126.7	133.3	159.0
	Agricultural, horticultural and other heavy edged tools	89.0	106.6	117.5	125.6	151.3
	Carpenters', builders' and other light edged tools	91.8	107.9	114.5	121.9	146.4
	Spanners and wrenches	94.1	111.0	118.1	133.1	168.4
392	Razors and razor blades	92.5	105.9	115.0	117.9	125.5
	Razor blades	92.3	105.8	115.0	117.9	125.7
	Knives, scissors, etc.	92.2	109.7	117.9	128.6	165.5
	Machine knives, guillotine and shear blades	93.6	113.1	122.2	136.3	199.0
	Scissors and tailor's shears	92.2	110.2	116.9	128.8	161.6
	Spoons and forks	90.1	109.9	118.7	129.3	169.7
	Spoons and forks, silver plated	87.9	115.2	126.9	139.4	201.8
	Spoons and forks, stainless steel	88.7	109.8	125.0	134.2	168.0
393	Nuts and bolts, etc.	83.3	108.4	116.8	123.9	164.4
	High tensile steel nuts and bolts	83.3	114.9	122.8	130.3	177.7
394	Wire and wire manufactures	89.4	103.9	107.0	123.3	158.7
	Wire and wire manufactures of iron and steel	85.6	111.0	115.4	124.3	165.2
	Iron and steel wire, single and stranded	86.6	112.4	116.1	127.8	172.5
	Iron and steel wire, single – bright	86.5	112.5	116.0	127.7	171.7
	Iron and steel wire, galvanised	86.8	112.3	116.4	128.4	177.4
	Cable and rope	88.7	114.3	123.1	130.9	155.8
	Wire netting	85.7	111.9	118.2	125.5	150.7
	Chain link fencing	86.6	105.8	111.6	117.9	147.1
	Reinforcement fabric	82.6	106.7	109.1	113.2	159.6
	Wire and wire manufactures of brass and bronze	99.1	90.8	93.1	115.3	141.6
	Brass and bronze woven wire cloth, etc.	89.9	106.9	115.2	125.8	147.2
	Wire and wire manufactures of copper	100.4	80.0	78.6	126.9	153.0
	Copper wire in coils H.C. wire, 3.15 mm.*	100.6	79.8	78.3	127.0	153.1
	Woven copper wire	87.6	101.1	108.1	120.4	143.7
395	Small metal boxes and containers	87.9	110.5	116.7	124.8	167.6
396	Silver bullion*	101.4	84.6	90.6	139.7	268.7
399/1	Metal furniture, office and works equipment	88.7	107.3	112.0	122.2	151.8
	Metal chairs	93.5	103.8	112.0	120.4	144.6
	Metal desks	92.0	108.7	114.8	126.4	165.4
	Metal cabinets	93.9	109.9	115.2	123.2	159.4
	Metal storage cupboards, lockers, shelving and racking	88.6	111.1	117.4	130.2	157.1
	Kitchen and bathroom furniture	82.9	101.5	102.0	110.5	138.3
399/6	Domestic hollow-ware	90.6	113.1	121.6	129.2	156.7
	Domestic hollow-ware, galvanised	88.4	113.3	118.9	128.6	175.0
	Domestic hollow-ware, aluminium	89.8	115.6	124.0	130.2	151.1
399/7	Industrial hollow-ware	88.8	110.2	117.3	126.3	159.6
	Steel drums	88.8	110.7	118.2	127.1	158.5
399/8	Slide and zip fasteners of metal	92.5	113.5	119.3	121.6	144.4
399/9	Domestic gas appliances	94.8	108.3	111.2	112.0	126.8
	Gas cookers	93.6	109.5	113.0	113.2	126.4
	Gas water heaters and wash-boilers	93.7	108.5	110.1	113.4	138.9
	Gas fires and space heaters	97.7	108.5	110.1	109.2	122.6
399/12	Catering equipment	90.4	106.5	112.0	117.2	135.8
	Plumber's brassware	88.5	101.3	107.0	123.9	148.5
	Domestic oil burning appliances	92.6	104.6	112.4	120.5	151.2
	Metal furnishings for doors and windows	88.2	108.1	111.7	126.6	164.3
	Fire extinguishing apparatus (hand operated, chemical)	92.6	114.7	119.8	123.3	139.8
412	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	96.0	104.8	109.2	131.8	171.6
	Cotton yarns	94.2	108.0	116.7	161.8	224.1
	Cotton-spun mixture yarns of cotton and man-made fibres	92.8	107.7	118.2	127.5	137.8
	Cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns	94.8	106.4	113.4	126.9	162.1
	Cotton-spun synthetic man-made fibre yarns	96.6	104.5	106.7	114.4	135.2
	Processed yarns of man-made fibres	101.4	98.2	92.1	96.6	114.5
	Spun-yarns of flax and man-made fibres	90.3	102.9	110.5	139.0	184.1
	Flax-spun yarns of man-made fibres	97.4	102.6	107.2	115.6	143.1
413	Weaving of cotton, silk, man-made fibres and linen	94.0	107.2	115.7	135.2	182.0
	Surgicals, scrims	88.1	102.2	111.9	161.1	271.1
	Canvas, ducks, awnings	92.2	107.0	112.5	162.7	258.2
	Coloured checks	88.5	117.6	123.7	132.7	159.7
	Linings	97.2	105.0	109.2	121.2	140.7
	Dress, shirtings, overalls	95.7	109.7	118.6	141.4	182.3
	Woven linen in the loomstate	91.9	106.3	114.9	139.0	192.5
	Light linen	91.8	104.6	113.1	138.0	195.0
	Heavy linen	92.0	109.7	118.5	141.0	187.2
414	Woollen and worsted	97.8	103.7	121.4	169.9	183.9
414/1	Wool tops	106.8	92.8	144.7	275.3	218.2
414/2	Worsted spinning	99.3	102.1	123.5	171.2	179.3
	Yarns of man-made fibres spun on the worsted system	98.4	105.1	112.0	123.5	149.4
414/3	Woven worsted fabrics	95.7	103.9	118.0	173.4	189.8
414/4	Wool rag	95.5	95.9	103.3	202.8	215.1
414/5	Woven woollen fabric	97.5	106.0	120.3	160.6	184.6
	Blankets	96.8	108.9	120.3	157.3	189.6
	Other woven woollen fabrics	97.7	104.9	120.3	161.8	182.8
	Yarns spun on the woollen system	98.9	102.6	125.3	178.8	182.3
414/6	Pressed wool felt	96.0	105.4	114.7	150.0	185.9
416	Rope, twine and net	94.5	107.1	111.2	128.5	190.9
	Cordage, cables, ropes and twines	94.1	107.3	111.4	129.8	194.9

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		Annual averages				
		1969	1971	1972	1973	1974
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods – Hose	100.9	100.9	102.3	107.1	119.4
	Men's hose	98.3	103.2	104.5	114.2	133.5
	Women's hose	99.2	102.7	107.0	111.2	122.1
	Children's and infants' socks	97.3	101.4	105.9	115.1	138.2
	Children's hose, nylon	97.2	101.4	105.2	114.0	135.3
	Panti hose, etc.	105.5	97.0	93.6	95.0	103.3
	Underwear and nightwear	97.1	104.2	111.1	126.8	154.6
	Men's knitted underwear	97.6	105.0	112.9	126.7	161.2
	Men's knitted underwear, cotton	97.1	105.3	110.9	122.3	158.2
	Men's knitted underwear, man-made fibres and mixture of natural and man-made fibre	99.6	103.9	123.7	143.5	176.0
	Women's knitted underwear nightwear	96.9	102.7	110.1	130.0	148.7
	Children's and infants' knitted underwear	96.5	105.6	110.2	121.3	154.5
	Children's knitted underwear cotton	96.4	105.8	110.5	119.5	152.5
	Knitted outerwear	98.2	101.5	105.3	119.0	140.1
	Women's knitted outerwear	98.3	101.4	103.9	115.1	138.6
	Knitted fabrics	100.6	102.5	103.0	113.2	143.9
	Knitted fabrics, weft	98.4	103.7	102.7	116.2	159.0
	Knitted fabrics, warp	103.2	101.1	103.3	109.8	127.0
419	Carpets	96.7	104.7	111.6	130.0	152.9
	Woven carpets	95.5	105.6	115.2	138.0	162.2
	Axminster carpets	95.3	105.9	115.6	138.5	161.1
	Wilton carpets	95.9	104.8	114.3	136.8	164.7
	Tufted carpets	99.0	102.9	104.5	114.3	134.7
	Rugs	95.1	112.3	116.7	134.4	159.5
421	Narrow fabrics	94.1	110.3	118.1	131.6	173.0
421/1	Elastic webs and cords	94.6	106.1	112.0	118.1	146.2
421/3	Non-elastic fabrics	93.6	113.1	122.2	140.3	188.8
	Tape and light webbing	94.0	110.8	120.5	142.9	209.9
	Petershams and ribbons	93.0	116.0	124.3	137.0	162.0
422	Made-up textiles	95.2	108.0	120.5	142.3	192.5
422/1	Household textiles and handkerchiefs	93.1	107.3	116.7	140.9	188.7
	Bed linen – sheets and bedspreads	93.3	106.1	116.4	142.9	188.2
	Cleaning and polishing cloths	88.8	108.8	118.0	140.6	199.2
	Towels	94.6	110.7	121.5	153.5	219.2
	Quilts, down and other	99.0	106.5	108.1	112.3	127.3
422/2	Canvas sacks and bags and other made-up textiles of canvas	99.6	109.7	128.2	145.3	200.3
	Canvas sacks and bags	99.8	112.5	137.6	144.1	194.2
	Other made-up textiles of canvas	99.4	107.2	119.8	146.3	205.8
429/1	Asbestos manufactures	96.5	108.2	109.5	111.5	135.3
429/2	Coir, sisal and plastics mats and matting	99.7	100.5	109.3	119.5	144.8
432	Travel goods	95.6	108.4	116.5	130.6	160.8
441	Weatherproof outerwear	97.0	105.3	108.9	116.6	141.2
442	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	95.0	111.2	117.4	123.7	143.3
	Men's and boys' suits	95.0	110.4	118.7	128.5	151.4
	Men's and boys' jackets	96.2	106.3	112.0	121.0	143.5
	Men's and boys' trousers	93.1	117.4	119.8	122.5	137.8
443	Women's and young girls' tailored outerwear	95.3	105.0	109.7	116.7	131.5
	Women's suits, skirts and slacks (excluding jeans)	96.9	104.4	109.7	116.8	132.8
444	Overalls and men's and boys' shirts	96.6	105.7	112.8	121.8	151.6
444/1	Heavy overalls, aprons and jeans	94.8	105.9	115.4	131.0	179.3
444/2	Men's and boys' shirts, nightwear, etc.	97.3	105.6	111.8	118.2	141.0
	Men's and boys' pyjamas	93.5	103.9	111.3	121.2	160.3
	Men's and boys' shirts	97.9	105.8	111.9	117.3	137.4
	Men's and boys' shirts, woven fabric	97.7	107.3	113.2	122.3	144.8
	Men's and boys' shirts knitted fabrics	98.1	104.5	110.6	112.6	130.4
	Men's and boys' dressing gowns	99.4	106.1	115.3	132.7	156.1
445	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear etc.	98.0	103.0	108.8	115.9	131.3
445/1	Light outerwear	98.0	103.2	109.1	115.4	129.2
	Women's dressing gowns	98.8	98.3	97.5	101.7	107.8
445/2	Lingerie	97.5	103.4	107.8	116.5	139.1
445/3	Infants' wear	98.9	101.8	109.7	117.1	126.1
449	Dress industries n.e.s.	96.2	107.0	112.8	119.6	140.0
449/1	Corsets, brassieres and swimwear	96.3	107.5	113.4	119.6	138.0
	Corsets	95.6	108.7	114.2	121.8	143.4
	Brassieres	97.0	106.1	112.4	115.9	129.8
	Swimwear	97.9	106.5	113.0	120.2	137.2
449/2	Gloves	93.8	107.9	115.9	126.1	157.2
	Leather gloves	93.3	104.6	111.8	124.4	158.9
	Women's leather gloves	92.2	103.8	110.7	123.3	154.5
450	Boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of leather	96.2	106.2	116.0	131.3	148.2
	Men's boots and shoes with leather uppers	96.3	105.9	118.6	140.4	162.8
	Women's shoes and bootees with leather uppers	96.7	105.9	114.9	128.3	139.8
	Boys', girls' and infants' boots and shoes with leather uppers	94.9	107.4	114.5	124.1	144.5
	Boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of materials other than leather	93.0	107.6	116.0	122.9	140.6
	Slippers and indoor footwear	95.2	108.3	118.7	127.6	158.7
	Sandals	94.2	108.0	116.9	136.3	164.0
461	Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	93.5	113.4	122.7	132.1	162.1
461/1	Basic bricks	93.0	113.8	114.0	116.5	152.7
461/2	Building bricks and clay partition blocks	91.7	113.9	126.8	140.0	168.7
	Facing bricks, fletton (delivered)	94.7	105.0	110.0	121.1	134.5
	Facing bricks, non-fletton (ex-works)	92.3	118.3	132.2	147.9	182.8
	Facing bricks, non-fletton (delivered)	92.5	119.3	140.3	161.0	199.3
	Common building bricks, fletton (delivered)	85.8	111.1	120.6	129.2	148.6
	Common building bricks, non-fletton (ex-works)	92.2	114.8	131.6	144.7	177.9
	Common building bricks, non-fletton (delivered)	92.5	119.5	141.0	160.7	197.0

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		Annual averages				
		1969	1971	1972	1973	1974
	Engineering bricks (ex-works)	96.7	114.7	138.4	158.7	198.1
	Non-refractory goods (other than bricks)	96.1	109.8	117.4	123.9	153.9
	Roofing tiles (ex-works)	92.6	117.5	136.4	154.9	177.0
	Building bricks (delivered)	91.9	115.3	131.7	148.3	179.1
462	Pottery	90.5	112.0	120.1	127.1	148.6
	Vitreous china sanitary ware and pottery tiles	92.6	111.5	120.8	127.5	146.9
	Vitreous china sanitary ware	92.1	112.7	122.3	129.5	146.1
	Pottery tiles	93.0	110.6	119.5	125.9	147.5
	Domestic earthenware	91.7	114.5	122.8	131.1	151.8
463	Glass	92.9	113.0	117.9	122.8	145.1
	Glass (other than containers)	93.3	111.1	117.5	123.1	141.8
	Glazing sheet and plate glass	93.2	108.5	113.1	116.4	126.3
	Glass products (other than flat glass and containers)	94.7	111.3	117.1	123.4	143.5
	Scientific and machinery glassware (including tubing and rod)	93.6	113.0	121.4	130.2	154.2
	Illuminating glassware	94.5	111.2	118.1	123.2	143.8
	Domestic glassware	91.6	117.3	121.8	126.0	142.2
	Hand gathered domestic glassware	93.7	107.7	112.7	122.5	144.8
	Glass containers, for the food processing industry	95.5	111.6	116.4	119.1	149.5
	Glass containers, other than for food processing industry	91.7	116.5	119.1	123.0	150.2
469/1	Abrasives	96.2	107.7	114.8	122.1	152.4
	Abrasive papers and cloths	94.6	109.3	120.1	135.1	170.0
469/2	Building materials n.e.s.	91.6	112.7	120.6	126.6	151.9
	Pitch fibre pipes	96.6	103.6	111.4	117.0	150.7
	Precast concrete products (delivered)	93.0	111.6	118.7	128.3	149.2
	Precast concrete pipes (delivered)	95.9	115.1	119.2	125.4	145.6
	Precast concrete manholes (delivered)	96.9	113.6	115.5	117.5	135.8
	Precast concrete building blocks (ex works)	91.7	108.6	120.9	136.1	155.5
	Precast concrete flags and kerbs (delivered)	96.4	105.4	106.1	110.6	124.5
	Sandlime bricks	92.0	120.0	138.2	148.0	173.0
	Lime products	92.0	118.7	127.2	131.3	156.7
	Agricultural lime	93.0	110.1	116.3	121.5	147.7
	Hydrated lime for building and industry	90.6	117.3	124.5	128.1	158.9
	Lump lime for building and industry	93.6	121.3	131.7	136.2	154.8
	Plaster board*	87.1	109.1	115.6	117.9	149.0
	Plaster, gypsum	97.4	105.5	109.0	111.8	145.7
	Roofing felt	91.5	112.0	115.9	121.9	159.1
	Fencing	88.3	107.3	115.5	138.2	180.9
471/1	Ash, sawn	94.2	103.1	109.0	138.2	185.8
	Elm, sawn	92.8	105.1	107.9	130.3	170.7
	Beech, sawn	97.0	104.9	114.5	145.8	183.4
	Oak, sawn	92.4	112.7	125.2	194.0	265.2
471/2	All doors	92.2	115.9	127.2	158.3	193.0
	Windows and door frames	92.1	122.3	141.9	179.6	214.3
	Other building joinery including industrialised building	91.4	109.4	119.8	147.4	184.0
472	Furniture and upholstery	94.1	109.5	118.7	131.0	159.2
	Domestic, non-upholstered furniture	94.4	109 4	117.4	129.8	156.9
	Bedroom furniture	95.6	105.8	111.5	120.7	143.9
	Bookcases, bookshelves, bureaux, occasional furniture	92.7	109.9	118.6	133.8	159.3
	Dining room furniture	94.6	109.6	118.7	129.9	159.0
	Kitchen furniture	93.7	112.1	121.4	135.7	164.9
	Upholstered furniture	93.4	109.4	120.0	130.2	152.9
	Three -piece suites	93.1	108.9	119.7	130.0	148.7
	Fireside chairs, open wood arm easy chairs	92.7	111.0	120.8	132.8	164.2
473	Upholstered spring interior mattresses	94.4	112.7	121.9	132.2	167.9
	Divan sets	91.9	114.0	124.3	137.9	183.3
475	Wooden containers	91.7	110.9	118.4	135.2	183.6
479	Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	91.3	110.3	117.6	144.3	195.1
479/3	Wood wool (including manufactures)	89.0	113.0	118.6	128.5	177.7
481	Paper and board (other than building board)	91.1	106.4	110.6	120.3	170.6
	Coated paper	91.9	104.7	108.5	117.3	154.4
	Coated paper-off machine	91.1	104.2	110.2	120.3	158.1
	Coated paper-on machine	93.0	105.3	105.8	112.5	148.6
	Printings and writings (including newsprint)	91.7	106.6	110.9	122.2	173.8
	Kraft wrapping paper	90.7	104.0	111.3	124.1	183.0
	Household and other tissues	92.4	105.3	110.2	117.7	166.5
	Industrial and special purpose papers	92 3	108.3	111.5	120.3	171.3
	Uncoated paper	91.4	106.3	110.5	120.8	172.7
	Uncoated board	89.3	108.1	112.5	121.3	176.2
	Packaging boards	88.3	108.2	112.1	121.2	177.5
	Boards for industrial and special purposes	91.9	107.8	113.7	121.7	172.7
	Coated board	91.8	106.9	110.2	120.4	166.5
482	Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	89.8	107.2	114.2	125.9	176.2
482/1	Cardboard boxes	88.8	108.5	115.8	122.8	162.3
	Cartons	89.6	111.0	117.0	126.7	164.2
	Cartons, food	90.3	110.9	117.2	127.0	161.6
	Cartons, other	89.3	111.0	117.0	126.6	165.3
	Fibreboard packing cases	89.2	104.7	109.7	121.7	173.0
	Packing cases, solid fibreboard	88.2	106.9	113.6	123.6	178.7
	Packing cases corrugated	89.3	104.4	109.2	121.4	172.2
482/2	Packaging products of paper and associated materials	91.4	106.4	116.4	131.2	198.8
	Paper sacks	92.3	104.2	112.5	126.3	180.3
	Paper sacks, food	92.5	104.4	112.9	126.8	179.4
	Paper sacks, other	92.1	104.0	112.0	125.6	181.4
	Paper bags	90.3	108.3	120.0	137.8	214.1
483	Personal stationery	87.3	111.5	119.1	128.9	158.3
	Commercial envelopes	90.1	108.4	116.5	126.5	175.4
	Stationery and scholastic books	86.0	113.5	121.7	133.1	170.8

TABLE 4(a) *continued*

1968 SIC		Annual averages				
		1969	1971	1972	1973	1974
489	General printing, etc.	91.4	108.7	116.9	124.7	151.4
491	Rubber manufactures	91.5	111.7	116.5	123.2	160.2
491/2	Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	90.7	111.8	117.2	126.4	171.2
	Hose of rubber and plastics	89.5	112.9	121.2	136.6	191.2
	Motor parts and accessories of rubber	83.0	123.7	127.4	136.1	181.0
	Machinery belting of rubber and plastics	95.1	112.9	120.6	133.0	225.5
	Miscellaneous rubber goods	93.1	105.6	110.0	114.0	137.9
493	Brushes and brooms	91.7	106.3	116.4	123.8	157.4
	Decorating brushes and rollers	92.2	105.5	111.8	121.8	151.8
	Toilet brushes	89.1	107.6	121.7	125.7	150.2
	Industrial brushes and polishing mops	93.8	104.5	112.1	124.7	155.6
	Household brushes and brooms	91.8	107.1	119.6	124.4	165.8
494	Toys, games, baby carriages and sports equipment	94.9	109.8	119.9	129.4	164.0
494/1	Toys and games	94.2	111.5	123.3	133.7	173.4
	Metal toys	95.6	113.3	126.6	140.2	182.6
	Metal toys, non-mechanical	96.0	112.7	126.2	140.3	183.8
	Dolls and soft toys	93.6	114.1	124.6	129.9	158.7
	Plastics toys	94.5	104.9	114.7	122.7	155.8
	Pedal cars, scooters, toy perambulators and children's tricycles and bicycles	92.2	121.4	134.2	148.4	198.6
494/2	Perambulators, folding baby carriages and pushchairs	95.9	110.7	116.1	125.6	156.1
	Perambulators	95.5	109.7	116.8	126.3	154.7
	Folding baby carriages	95.0	109.9	113.5	124.4	162.5
494/3	Sports equipment	96.5	104.2	110.3	117.2	137.0
495	Miscellaneous stationers' goods	96.0	108.0	113.5	119.2	140.3
495/1	Pencils, non-mechanical	94.1	114.9	119.3	132.5	167.7
495/2	Stationers' goods (other than pens and pencils)	94.7	108.8	114.6	118.6	140.4
496	Plastics products n.e.s.	95.0	105.8	109.8	115.4	148.8
	Plastics products (other than components, accessories and semi-manufactured goods)	95.5	105.8	109.1	114.6	152.4
	Building materials of plastics	97.5	105.3	110.3	118.9	171.7
	Water services' pipes and fittments of plastics	100.7	106.2	110.4	117.0	181.3
	Plastics sleeving	92.8	108.3	108.3	111.4	137.2
	Plastics caps, closures, bottles and jars	96.8	106.3	108.4	115.4	153.5
	Plastics bags, wrappers and other packaging materials	98.9	101.8	104.0	107.9	143.7
	Plastics foam for upholstery, cushioning and floor covering	86.4	111.5	111.8	114.9	153.3
499/1	Musical instruments	93.5	109.4	118.5	131.1	158.6
	Pianos	94.0	112.6	126.9	141.1	171.7
	Other musical instruments	93.2	107.4	113.2	124.8	150.2

* Source of information: Trade publications. § Producers price. † Excludes sales to rental companies.
‡ Reductions in the VAT-exclusive price of beer took place in April 1973. This reduction resulted from lower revenue duties designed to offset additional tax revenue from VAT.

TABLE 4(b) Supplementary list of commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom (as published April, August and December)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		Annual averages				
		1969	1971	1972	1973	1974
	Crude oil§	103.1	126.6	128.1	167.3	483.6
	Imported paper and paperboard (including newsprint)*	92.0	106.5	112.0	128.1	195.1
	Imported paper and paperboard (excluding newsprint)*	91.9	106.5	112.2	128.5	196.5
	Imported newsprint	92.2	106.6	111.2	126.0	189.1
	Timber, imported:					
	Mahogany	94.8	103.2	115.6	183.0	240.3
	Utile	100.6	100.5	135.7	262.7	264.0
	Beech	95.2	112.0	128.8	203.0	289.8
	Ramin	91.0	106.8	122.4	234.7	206.0
	Meranti	95.9	99.1	111.2	175.3	203.1
	Lithopone, 30% delivered	103.4	101.9	107.5	137.9	216.1
	Quicksilver, min. 99.99%, cif Europe*	104.6	99.1	38.3	52.2	53.6
	Asbestos, Canadian, fob Quebec*	94.3	102.6	105.1	106.0	138.8
	Iron ore, imported	87.4	112.4	112.3	119.1	147.7
	Bauxite, Min 86% Al_2O_3*	96.5	111.0	129.5	132.0	187.0
	Manganese ore 48-50% Mn grade, Max. 0.1%P., cif Europe*	100.5	121.2	113.5	140.7	225.2
	Tungsten ore, Min 65%, cif Europe*	66.0	69.8	48.3	55.9	116.0
	Phosphate rock	95.0	99.8	105.5	126.6	360.9
	Phosphate rock for fertilizer manufacture	93.9	99.8	106.7	131.5	365.1
	Hides and skins:					
	Native	123.9	100.7	212.7	234.0	173.9
	Imported	109.8	108.0	168.8	202.3	174.0
	Imported, wet	106.3	111.4	174.0	179.6	148.8
	Imported, dry	94.1	94.7	152.2	231.3	178.7
	Raw cotton:					
	American types, cif Liverpool*	96.3	115.5	120.1	210.2	232.0
	Egyptian types, cif Liverpool*	96.5	100.2	99.1	174.4	217.2
	Raw wool:					
	Imported, merino	116.1	90.4	149.7	355.6	259.4
	Imported, fine crossbred	113.4	94.5	159.0	349.4	250.8
	Imported, medium and course crossbreds	106.7	103.4	173.7	303.5	256.2
	British types	109.3	82.6	126.2	229.2	198.4
	Raw silk	83.3	92.8	105.9	193.6	158.3
	Raw jute.					
	BWB grade, c and f Dundee*	102.7	102.8	106.6	103.4	125.9
	BWC grade, c and f Dundee*	103 9	102.8	106.6	104.3	128.3
	BTC grade, c and f Dundee*	106.0	105.8	110.3	104.8	127.9
	BTD grade, c and f Dundee*	105.7	105.6	110.2	102.7	128.5
	Flax, imported	87.5	105.3	118.7	164.0	222.3
	Sisal	113.5	113.7	143.4	312.0	676.8
	Cotton rags, home produced	118.6	88.8	88.6	95.1	154.9
	Waste paper, home produced	89.8	93.0	95.8	109.2	199.2
	Shellac, FOTN pure, London spot price*	86.0	135.3	194.2	511.3	831.5

TABLE 4(b) *continued*

1968 SIC	Annual averages				
	1969	1971	1972	1973	1974
Gum arabic, Kordofan, ex-wharf London•	90.9	102.0	102.2	140.5	381.1
Tallow, ‡" red, cif UK•	80.9	101.2	86.6	160.9	226.7
Rosin gum, W W Portuguese•	73.4	112.8	118.4	134.2	210.7
Woodpulp, imported:					
For use in paper and boardmaking industries	88.0	104.7	103.0	124.8	195.9
Chemical	87.3	105.0	102.6	122.6	191.3
Sulphite bleached	86.8	105.2	101.9	121.6	188.5
Sulphate bleached and semi-bleached	88.8	105.0	102.2	122.9	190.9
Sulphate unbleached, kraft	83.4	105.1	102.4	123.2	202.8
Wood rosin, American FF•	79.3	106.4	110.8	123.3	202.2

1968 SIC	Annual averages				
	1969	1971	1972	1973	1974
Soya beans, US no. 2 grade, cif UK•	88.7	106.9	113.3	182.9	240.5
Linseed, Canadian no. 1, cif UK•	107.4	90.4	109.5	268.1	420.3
Copra, Philippine cif Europe•	90.9	85.4	59.4	140.1	294.1
Palm, kernels, Nigerian cif basis-ports•	90.8	86.2	66.4	149.4	281.7
Olive oil, Spanish, edible max. 1% ffa•	96.8	102.8	128.9	191.9	319.2
Fish oil, cif, east coast UK•	91.3	86.3	67.5	133.7	228.5
Palm oil, crude, London spot price•	74.2	107.7	88.2	159.4	320.2
Linseed oil, cif London/Hull•	105.2	84.9	86.8	244.9	509.6
Coconut, oil, cif Europe•	90.7	92.4	85.2	139.4	323.6
Groundnut oil, London spot price•	89.0	116.2	108.6	136.6	291.1

ø Based on unit value of imports at their time of entry.
• Source of price information: Trade publications.

Chart 1

ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

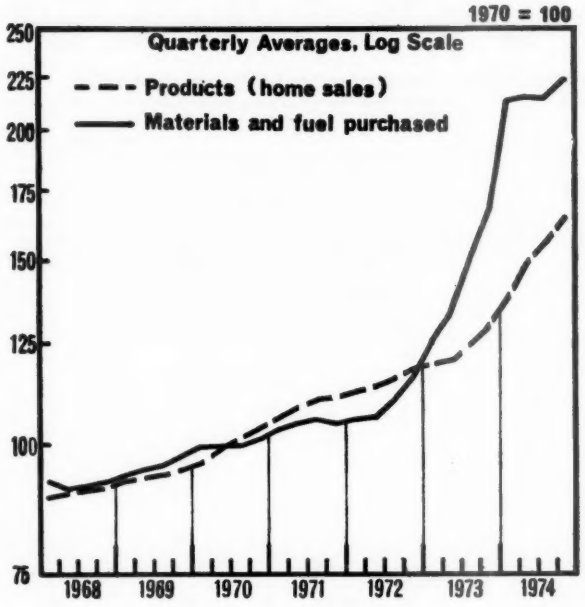

Chart 2

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY (OTHER THAN FOOD DRINK AND TOBACCO)

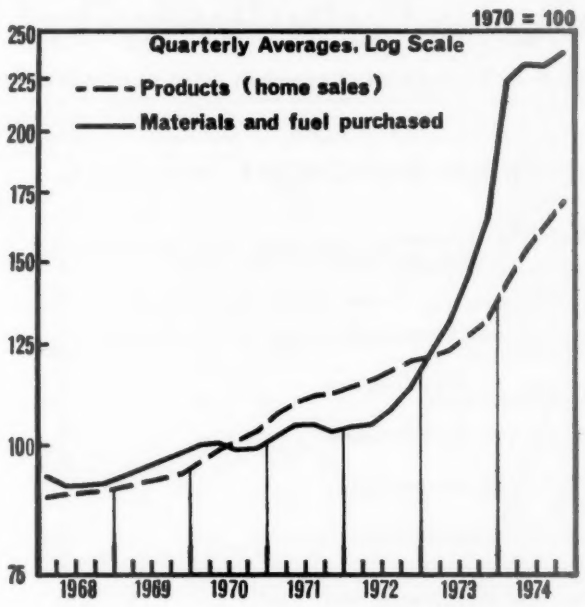

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Chart 3

FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

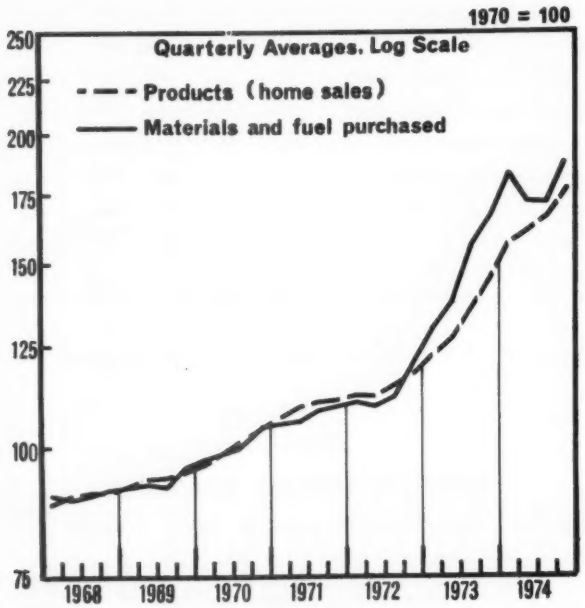

Chart 4

FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING ANIMAL & POULTRY FOODS)

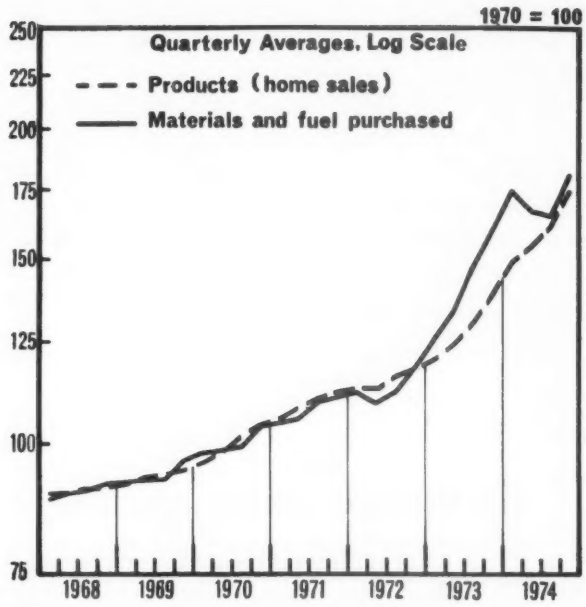

TABLE A Analysis of changes in price quotations for individual items, December 1973-December 1974

SIC Order	Total quotations	Quotations unchanged		Quotations increased		Increased						Quotations decreased	
		No.	%	No.	%	Under 2%	2%-4%	4%-6%	6%-8%	8%-10%	Over 10%	No.	%
Coal and Petroleum Products; Chemical and Allied Industries (IV and V)	1,159	118	10.2	1,024	88.3	7	5	14	16	31	951	17	1.5
Metal Manufactures (VI)	630	1	0.1	592	94.0	0	1	4	3	0	584	37	5.9
Engineering and Electrical Goods (VII, VIII and IX)	2,997	135	4.5	2,834	94.6	16	16	45	85	79	2,593	28	0.9
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering and Vehicles (X and XI)	316	0	0	316	100.0	0	2	0	1	1	312	0	0
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified (XII)	1,098	20	1.8	1,058	96.4	6	12	23	21	40	956	20	1.8
Textile Industries other than Clothing (XIII)	1,004	9	0.9	877	87.4	16	22	26	36	30	747	118	11.7
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur (XIV)	56	1	1.8	53	94.6	0	3	1	0	2	47	2	3.6
Clothing and Footwear (XV)	495	18	3.6	474	95.8	11	9	6	21	26	401	3	0.6
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. (XVI)	597	7	1.2	587	98.3	1	2	0	5	16	563	3	0.5
Timber, Furniture, etc. (XVII)	428	46	10.7	361	84.4	2	10	4	9	19	317	21	4.9
Paper, Printing and Publishing (XVIII)	759	29	3.8	723	95.3	9	3	17	5	13	676	7	0.9
Other Manufacturing Industries (XIX)	739	18	2.5	720	97.4	5	5	3	7	12	688	1	0.1
1973/74 Total	10,278	402	3.9	9,619	93.6	73	90	143	209	269	8,835	257	2.5
1972/73	10,682	2,506	23.5	7,954	74.5	176	494	1,204	1,137	977	3,966	222	2.1
1971/72	11,208	2,428	21.7	8,289	74.0	269	736	2,159	1,084	908	3,133	491	4.3
1970/71	10,349	2,378	23.0	7,258	70.1	399	669	1,270	1,197	996	2,727	713	6.9
1969/70	10,166	1,855	18.2	7,957	78.3	473	537	1,071	1,052	907	3,917	354	3.5

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Chart 5

CHEMICALS & ALLIED INDUSTRIES

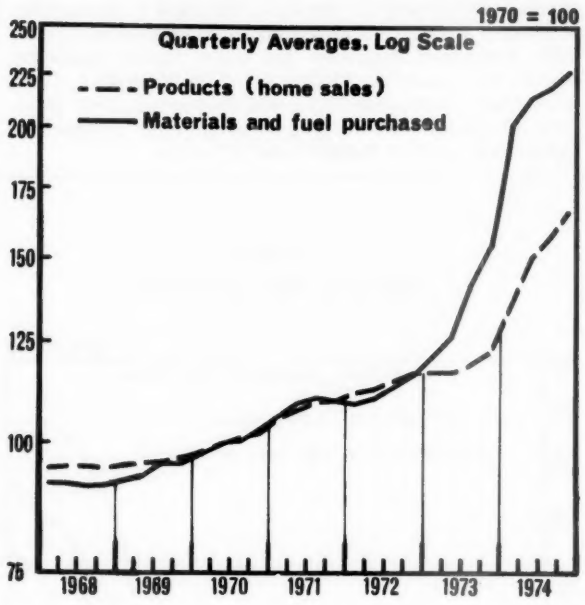


Chart 6

STEEL INDUSTRIES

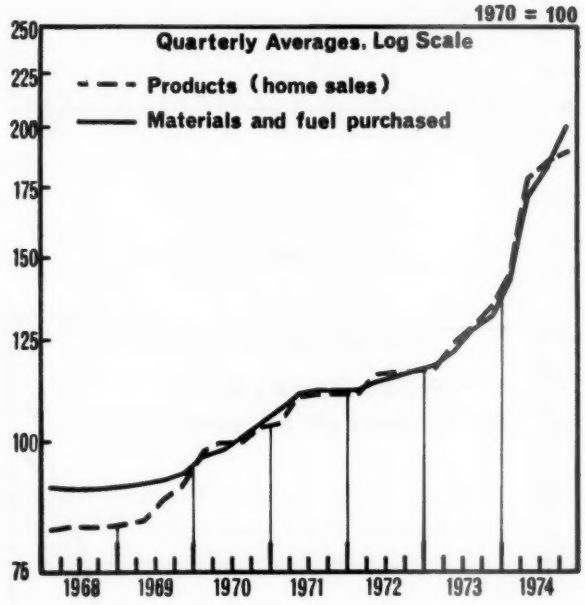


Chart 7

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

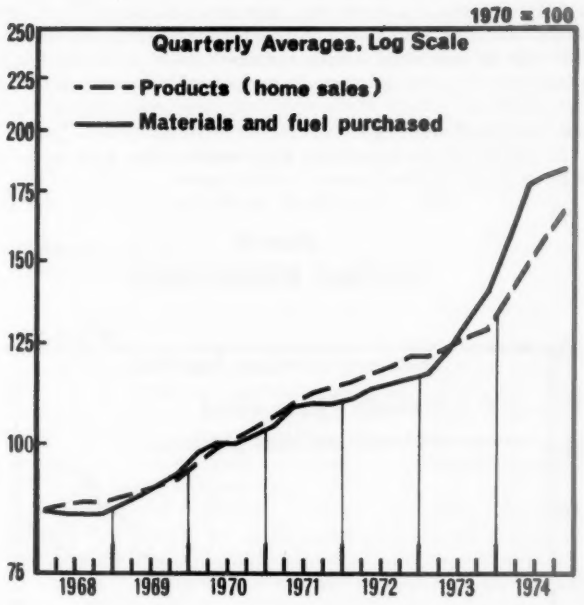
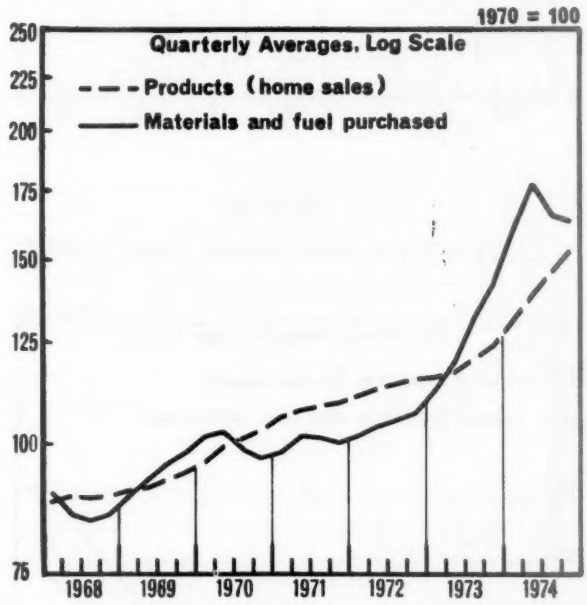


Chart 8

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES



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of aggregation, Table 1 and Table 2, already include imputation for items for which there is no current price information. Additional provisional figures will be published for those indices where there are insufficient returns to allow accurate imputation.

17 To facilitate further calculation the index numbers are given to one decimal place in most cases, but small month to month movements have little significance. Future revisions to firm index numbers will only be published if they are significantly different. After the article due to be published on 21 August revisions will only be notified in the full version of the wholesale price index articles, ie those published in April, August and December of each year.

18 Details of the constituent items and weights used in the con-

Further information

Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division 4, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index numbers should be made to 01-215 3549 (engineering), 5216 (chemicals, steel, building materials, etc.), 3548 (textiles, clothing, timber, paper, etc.), 5172 (imported commodities), 3544 Tables 1 and 2 indices.

Chart 9

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

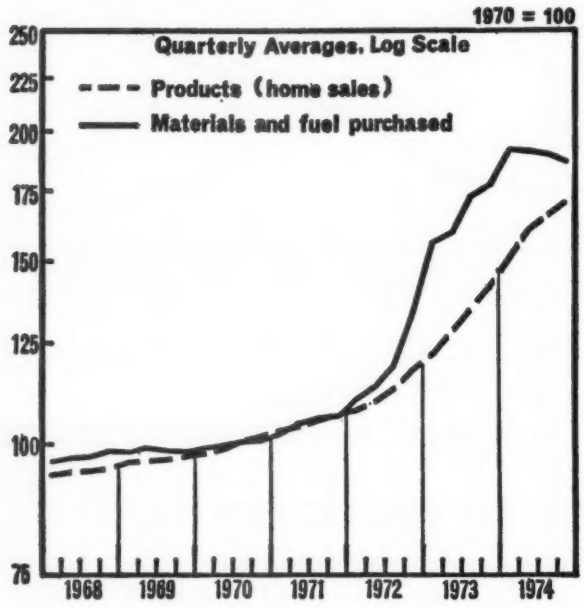


Chart 11

TIMBER INDUSTRIES

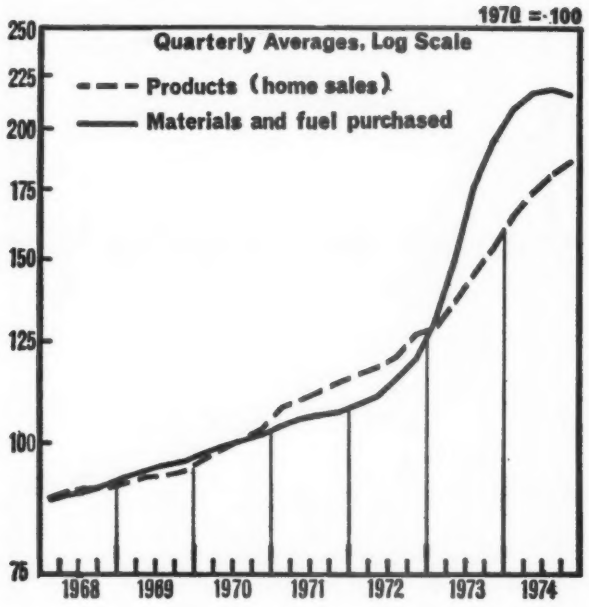


Chart 10

CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR INDUSTRIES

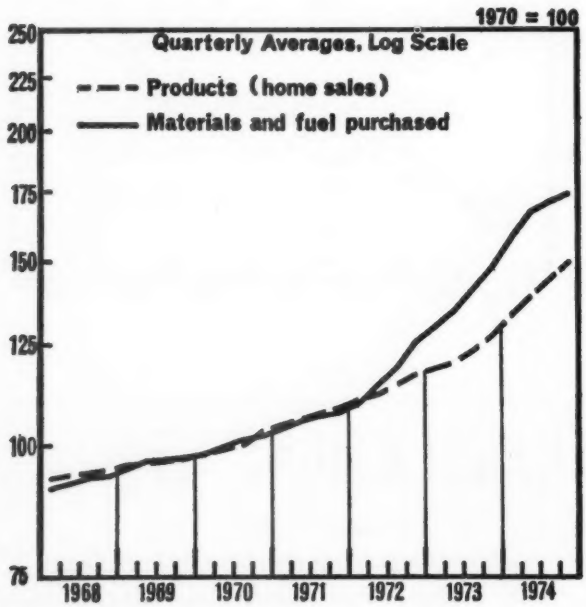


Chart 12

PAPER INDUSTRIES

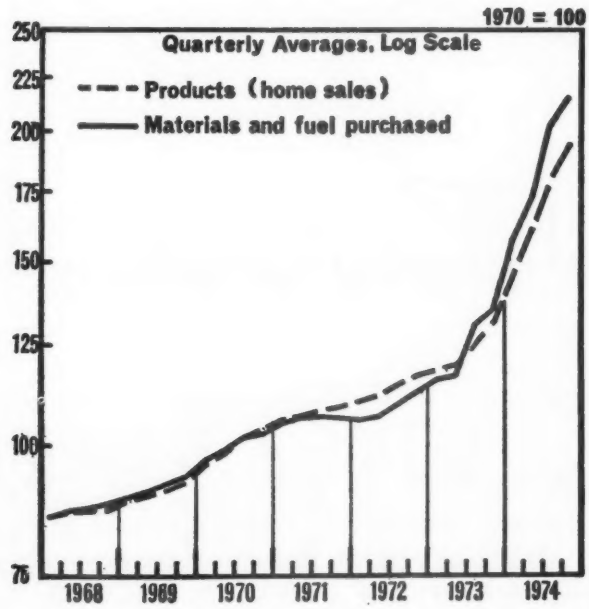
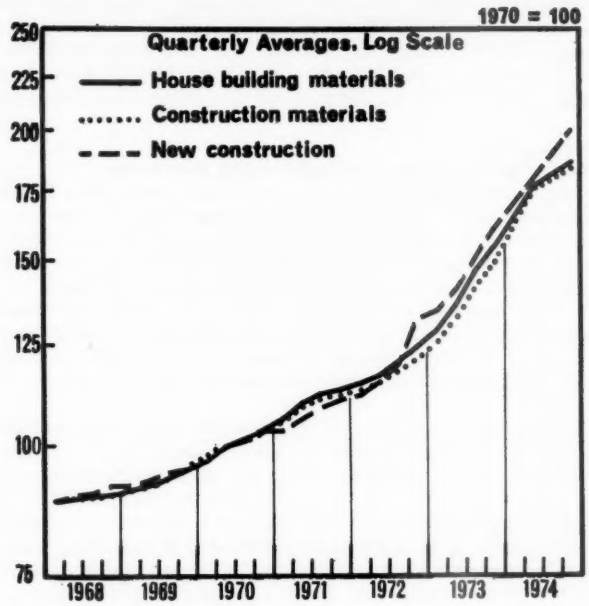


Chart 13

BUILDING & CIVIL ENGINEERING



struction of the index numbers in Tables 1 and 2 may be obtained on application.

19 The 1968-based series of wholesale price indices, reference year 1970, was introduced in *Trade and Industry*, 21 June 1973. Previously the wholesale price index was based on 1963 with the reference year also 1963. The 1963-based series was introduced in February 1969 and an article explaining the differences between the 1963 and 1954-based series appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of 21 February 1969. Other articles of particular relevance to the development of the wholesale price index appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of 21 March 1958 and 13 February 1959, and in *Economic Trends* of September 1958.

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New companies incorporated in Northern Ireland during April

During April 37 private companies and two public companies with a total nominal capital of £982,546 were incorporated in Northern Ireland.

During the period January-April 158 companies with a total nominal capital of £4,647,296 were incorporated as compared with 218 companies with a total nominal capital of £3,272,450 incorporated in the same period in 1974.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 6 June 1975.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
The Eagle	BR/E 38103/7/6/80	27	4 June	Miracle Films Ltd.	Illustra Films Ltd.
Clydescope	BR/E 38106/7/6/80	31	4 June	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Viz. Ltd.
Lothian Landscape	BR/E 38107/7/6/80	21	4 June	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Pelicula Films Ltd.
Movietone News 2400	BR/E 37830/7/6/80	8	6 June	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
The Passenger	EC 38102/7/6/80	120	4 June	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Compagnia Cine Champion, Rome
Devil Within Her	EC 38105/7/6/80	109	4 June	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	A-Erre Cinematografica, Rome
			FOREIGN		
Daughters, Daughters	F 38100	88	4 June	Miracle Films Ltd.	Noah Films Ltd., Tel Aviv
The King's Revolution	F 38101	20	4 June	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
The Donald Duck Story	F 38104	59	4 June	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions, California
Illumination	F 38108	91	5 June	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Film Polski, Warsaw

Survey of company liquidity: results for the first quarter of 1975

The liquidity of the companies in the survey increased during the first quarter of 1975, contrary to the usual seasonal tendency for a fall in the first quarter because of tax payments. On a seasonally-adjusted basis there was a sharp rise in liquidity: total current assets increased by £340 million and total current liabilities fell by £252 million, giving an adjusted increase in net current assets (total current assets minus total current liabilities) of £592 million. Relief from corporation tax for increases in stock valuations introduced in the November budget will have reduced tax payments by the company sector as a whole during the first quarter of 1975.

Tables 1 and 2 show that, on an unadjusted basis, the companies' total current assets rose by £127 million and their total current liabilities rose by £123 million during the quarter, giving an increase in net current assets of £4 million. This increase reflects widely differing movements in individual companies and is strongly influenced by large movements in a relatively small number of companies.

Chart 1, which shows changes in the net current assets of the survey companies and in their liquidity ratio (total current assets as a percentage of total current liabilities), after seasonal adjustment, illustrates the sharp upturn in liquidity during the first quarter of 1975, following the decline that began early in 1973 and which continued steeply throughout 1974. Both these broad indicators have serious limitations: they do not summarise the whole financial position of the companies but only the position on the selected current assets and liabilities covered by the survey and the companies have widely differing financial policies. Nevertheless, on the basis of the liquidity ratio (which allows for inflation since its numerator and denominator tend to be affected in the same proportion), the chart suggests that the companies' liquidity increased markedly in the first quarter, after reaching a level at the end of 1974 which was similar to that in 1970-71, the previous time of great liquidity pressure.

Manufacturing and non-manufacturing companies

The increase in net current assets was more than accounted for by the companies engaged mainly in manufacturing. Table 3 shows that their total current assets rose by £69 million during the quarter while their total current liabilities rose by £23 million, a net increase of £46 million. For the mainly non-manufacturing companies, the table shows that total current assets rose by £58 million while total current liabilities rose by £100 million, a net decrease of £42 million. Much of this difference can be explained by the incidence of stock relief, since manufacturing companies are the main beneficiaries of the scheme.

Charts 2 and 3 show that, for the manufacturing companies, the changes during the first quarter of 1975 brought to an end a downward movement in total current assets and an upward movement in total current liabilities, both of which began in 1973. For the non-manufacturing companies, on the other hand, the charts show that the changes during the quarter produced a rise in current assets (as for the manufacturing companies) but a further rise in current liabilities. It can also be seen that the increase in the total current assets of the non-manufacturing companies in the first quarter of 1975 was in sharp contrast to the usual seasonal fall in their total current assets during the first quarter of the year.

TABLE 1 Holdings of current assets and liabilities by survey companies (1) Amounts outstanding at end of period

£ million

	1973				1974						1975
	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.
Number of companies (2)	221	221	221	221	216	216	216	216	216	214	214
Unadjusted											
Current assets:											
Deposits with banks in the UK:											
Deposit banks	299	298	358	462	462	427	410	535	535	534	538
Other banks (3)	728	762	981	919	915	844	1,027	911	936	936	1,100
Deposits with finance houses (3)	160	160	189	164	164	111	108	81	71	71	59
Deposits with building societies	2	8	4	5	5	6	7	7	4	4	6
Negotiable certificates of deposit (sterling and dollar)	284	245	276	253	253	246	182	132	109	109	97
British government securities	86	96	106	122	122	121	106	87	83	83	77
Local authority bills and temporary money	183	198	230	293	293	292	273	235	173	173	159
Local authority mortgages and loans	42	50	47	39	39	36	55	53	54	54	58
Tax reserve certificates (4) / Other current assets (5)	22	21	19	19	19	18	19	29	26	26	20
Total current assets (6)	1,806	1,837	2,206	2,277	2,273	2,101	2,187	2,069	1,989	1,988	2,116
Current liabilities:											
Advances and loans from banks and other financial institutions in the UK:											
Deposit banks	1,099	1,098	1,423	1,545	1,525	1,881	2,069	2,235	2,277	2,264	2,289
Other banks	950	981	967	1,148	1,137	1,338	1,712	1,889	2,045	2,066	2,180
Other financial institutions (7)	91	104	97	79	79	73	94	105	116	116	99
Total current liabilities (6)	2,139	2,183	2,486	2,771	2,741	3,292	3,874	4,229	4,438	4,445	4,568
Net current assets	−333	−346	−280	−495	−468	−1,191	−1,688	−2,160	−2,449	−2,457	−2,452
Liquidity ratio (per cent) (8)	84	84	89	82	83	64	56	49	45	45	46
Seasonally adjusted											
Total current assets	1,901	1,833	2,226	2,156	2,152	2,212	2,180	2,086	1,885	1,885	2,225
Total current liabilities	2,065	2,130	2,511	2,917	2,885	3,184	3,776	4,276	4,666	4,674	4,422
Net current assets	−164	−297	−285	−761	−733	−972	−1,596	−2,190	−2,781	−2,789	−2,197
Liquidity ratio (per cent) (8)	92	86	89	74	75	69	58	49	40	40	50

Notes:
(1) Companies in the Department of Industry's survey of company liquidity.
(2) The figures are for the number of companies that completed returns for the preceding fourth quarter. Estimates are included until the end of the next fourth quarter for any of these companies that ceased to reply during the year. There is a break in coverage at the end of 1973 and 1974; two sets of figures are given for the fourth quarters so that the effect of losing some companies can be seen.
(3) In January 1972 five major finance houses were granted the status of banks and reclassified as 'other banks'. Not all the survey companies took account of this change. It is estimated that 'deposits with finance houses' is overstated by £25-£50 million in 1973: 'deposits with other banks' is understated by the same amount.
(4) Tax reserve certificates were not issued to companies after December 1971. The holdings of the few companies that reported holdings of these certificates during 1973 are included with 'other current assets'.
(5) Other current assets' comprise holdings of notes and coin, Treasury bills, tax reserve certificates (during 1973 only) and, from second quarter 1973, tax deposit accounts.
(6) Components are rounded independently of the totals.
(7) Including only advances and loans with an initial loan term of not more than 12 months.
(8) Total current assets' as a percentage of 'total current liabilities'.

CHART 1 Net current assets and liquidity ratio of survey companies seasonally adjusted

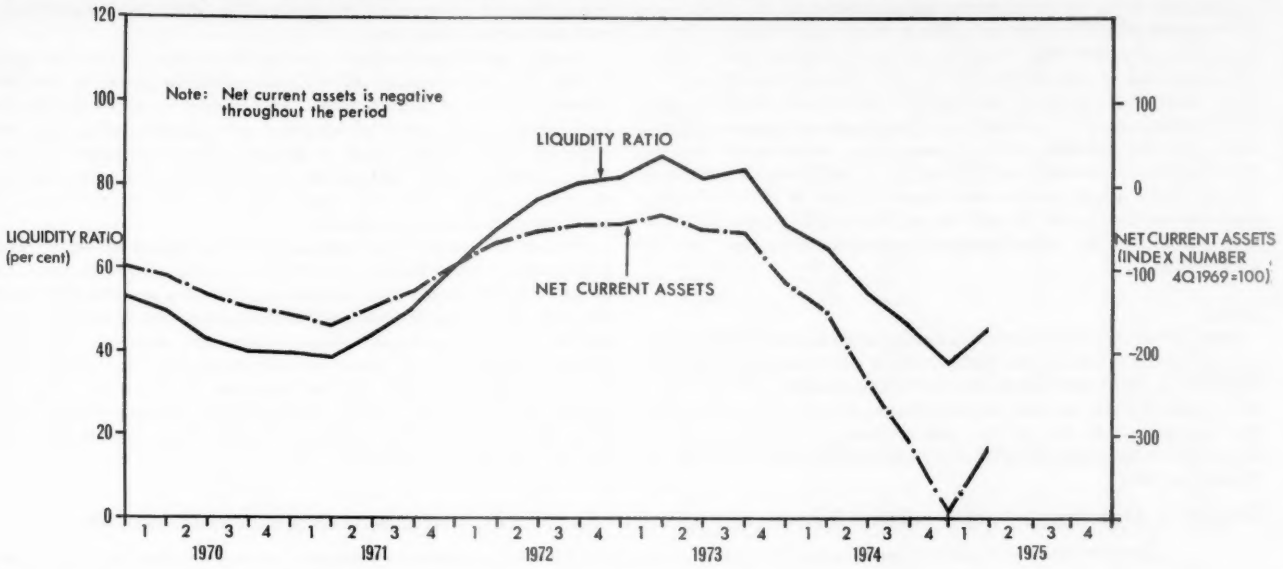


TABLE 2 Changes in holdings of current assets and liabilities of survey companies (1)

£ million

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1973 2nd qtr.	1973 3rd qtr.	1973 4th qtr.	1974 1st qtr.	1974 2nd qtr.	1974 3rd qtr.	1974 4th qtr.	1975 1st qtr.
Unadjusted													
Current assets:													
Deposits with banks in the UK:													
Deposit banks	2	49	116	172	72	−1	55	109	−35	−17	125	−1	4
Other banks (3)	−40	91	239	258	21	34	219	−62	−71	182	−116	26	164
Deposits with finance houses (3)	19	52	−21	−17	−94	—	29	−24	−53	−3	−28	−10	−11
Deposits with building societies	—	2	−2	2	−1	5	−3	—	1	2	—	−3	2
Negotiable certificates of deposit (sterling and dollar)	—	121	231	−47	−144	−39	31	−23	−7	−64	−49	−24	−12
British government securities	−22	−13	16	39	−39	10	10	16	−1	−16	−19	−4	−6
Local authority bills and temporary money	−32	61	55	121	−120	16	32	62	−1	−19	−38	−62	−13
Local authority mortgages and loans	−14	—	14	−10	15	8	−3	−8	−3	19	−2	1	4
Tax reserve certificates (4)	2	2	−10	−22	6	−2	−1	—	−2	2	9	−3	−6
Other current assets (5)	4	−3	5										
Total current assets (6)	−82	362	645	494	−283	31	369	70	−171	86	−117	−80	127
Current liabilities:													
Advances and loans from banks and other financial institutions in the UK:													
Deposit banks	64	−247	162	610	752	−1	325	122	356	188	167	41	25
Other banks	247	115	20	306	908	31	−14	181	201	374	177	157	114
Other financial institutions (7)	60	−21	27	9	37	13	−7	−18	−6	21	11	11	−16
Total current liabilities (6)	371	−152	209	925	1,697	43	304	285	551	583	355	209	123
Net current assets	−453	514	436	−430	−1,980	−13	65	−214	−723	−497	−472	−289	4
Seasonally adjusted													
Total current assets						−68	393	−70	60	−32	−94	−201	340
Total current liabilities						65	381	406	299	592	500	390	−252
Net current assets						−133	12	−476	−239	−624	−594	−591	592

Notes:
See notes (1) and (3) to (7) of Table 1.

TABLE 3 Holdings of current assets and liabilities by manufacturing and non-manufacturing survey companies (1) Amounts outstanding at end of period

£ million

	1973 1st qtr.	1973 2nd qtr.	1973 3rd qtr.	1973 4th qtr.	1974 4th qtr.	1974 1st qtr.	1974 2nd qtr.	1974 3rd qtr.	1974 4th qtr.	1974 4th qtr.	1975 1st qtr.
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES											
Number of companies (2)	150	150	150	150	147	147	147	147	147	147	145
Total current assets	1,087	1,099	1,268	1,226	1,222	1,134	887	798	756	755	824
Total current liabilities	1,247	1,229	1,474	1,683	1,667	2,121	2,405	2,758	2,894	2,901	2,924
Net current assets	−160	−131	−207	−457	−445	−987	−1,518	−1,960	−2,138	−2,146	−2,100
Liquidity ratio (per cent) (8)	87	89	86	73	73	53	37	29	26	26	28
NON-MANUFACTURING COMPANIES											
Number of companies (2)	71	71	71	71	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
Total current assets	719	739	938	1,051	1,051	967	1,300	1,271	1,233	1,233	1,291
Total current liabilities	892	954	1,012	1,088	1,074	1,171	1,469	1,471	1,544	1,544	1,644
Net current assets	−173	−215	−74	−38	−23	−203	−170	−200	−311	−311	−353
Liquidity ratio (per cent) (8)	81	77	93	97	98	83	88	86	80	80	79

Notes:
See notes (1), (2) and (8) to Table 1.

Changes in composition of holdings

The main changes in both current assets and current liabilities in the first quarter of 1975 came in holdings with 'other banks'. On the assets side, deposits with 'other banks' increased by £164 million whole holdings of most of the other types of current asset fell slightly. There were slight increases in deposits with deposit banks, deposits with building societies and holdings of local authority mortgages and loans. On the liabilities side, advances from 'other banks' rose by £114 million, continuing the emphasis on finance from 'other banks' that has been apparent since the fourth quarter of 1973. Advances from deposit banks, on the other hand, increased by only £25 million. Advances from 'other financial institutions' were run down by £16 million.

Notes

Over 200 of the largest United Kingdom industrial and commercial companies contribute to this survey, which covers certain assets and liabilities in the United Kingdom that can be realised or that are due to be paid, formally at least, within 12 months. An article describing the background to the survey, and reviewing the results since it began at the beginning of 1970, was published in *Economic Trends* for November 1974.

The companies taking part are not a representative sample of industrial and commercial companies. Not all large companies are included and no small ones.

Another important limitation is that the results can give only part of the complete financial picture that would be given by the full sources and uses of funds account. This applies, in particular, to the two summary measures of liquidity, net current assets and the liquidity ratio, as the article in *Economic Trends* explains. Furthermore, these measures, and the results as a whole, are aggregates for the survey group and they mask wide variation in the financial positions of individual companies.

During the survey some companies have ceased to reply. The results are therefore based on a different number of companies each quarter. In the tables with this article, estimates are included until the end of the year for holdings of companies that ceased to reply during the year, although where a company amalgamated with another company in the survey no adjustment has been made. Two sets of figures are given for the quarters to show the effect of losing some companies during 1973 and 1974. For the charts, however, the results have been adjusted to make them comparable over the whole period of the survey.

CHART 2 Holdings of total current assets. Manufacturing and non-manufacturing survey companies

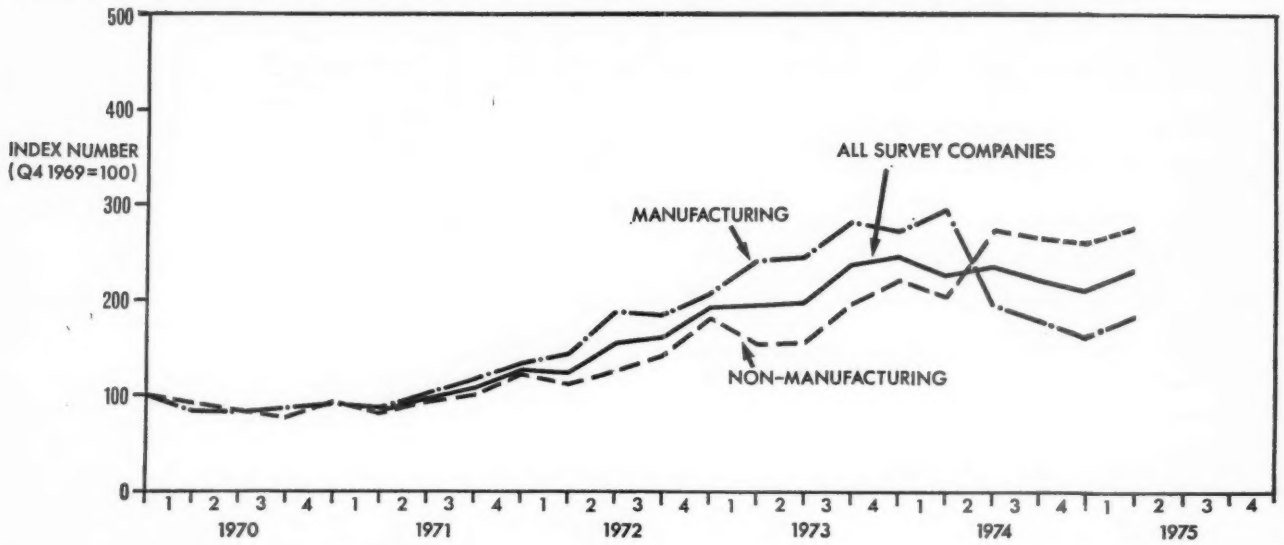
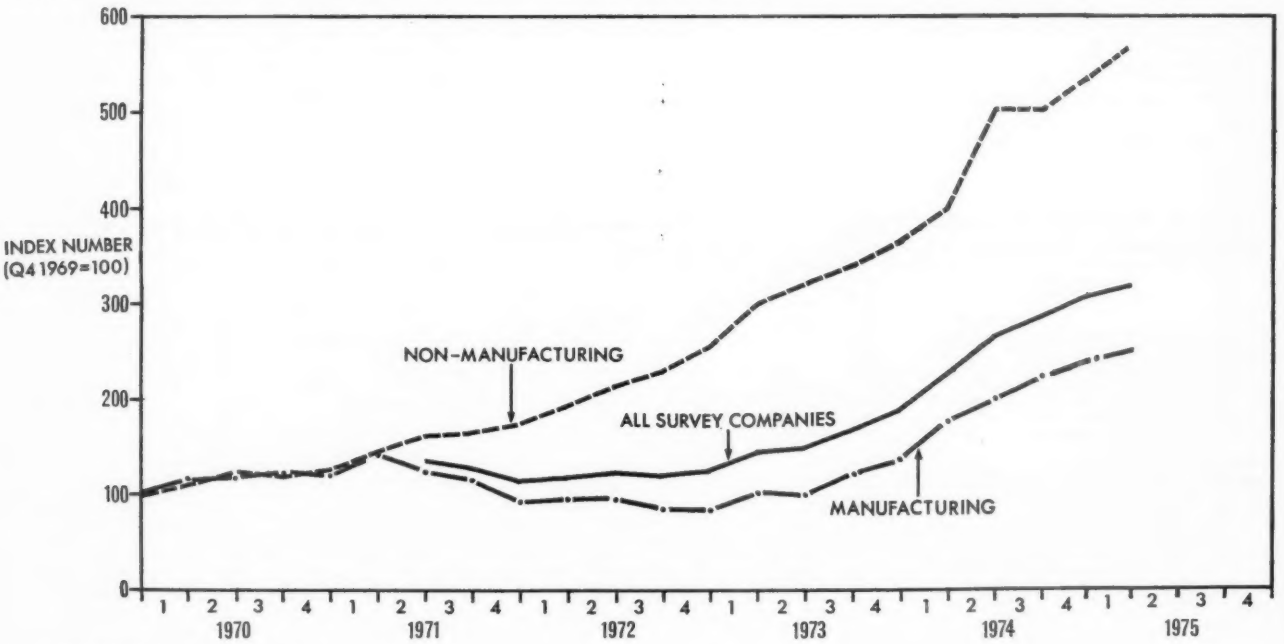


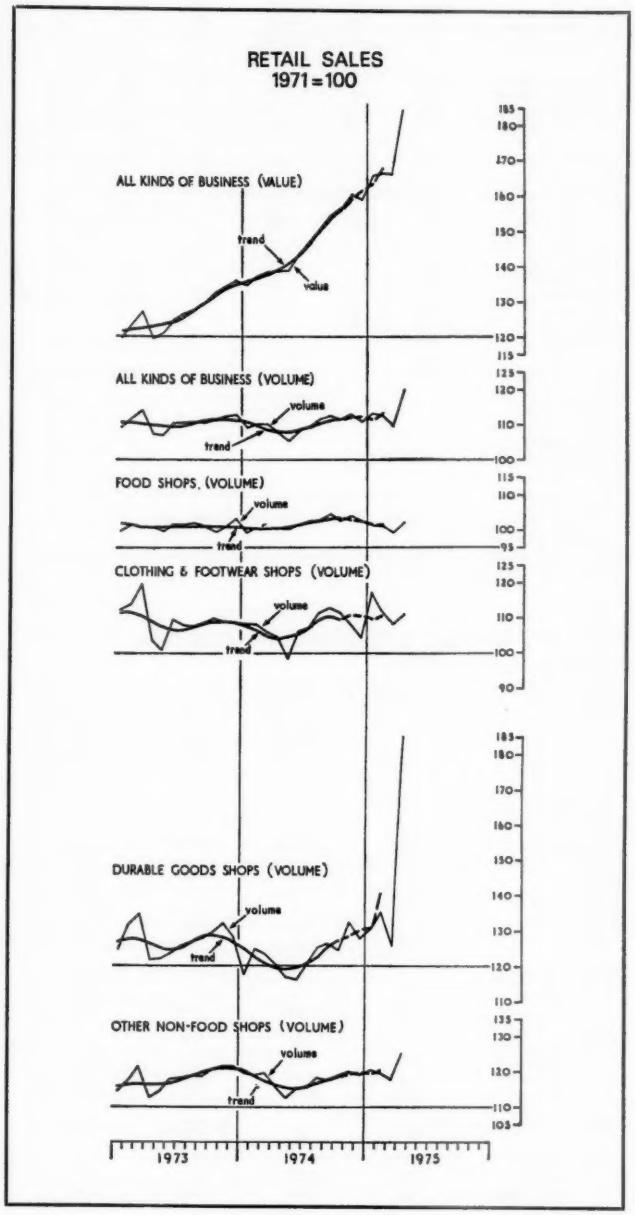
CHART 3 Holdings of total current liabilities. Manufacturing and non-manufacturing survey companies



Retail sales in April

Volume

The final seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in April is 120.2 (1971 = 100), about 10 per cent above the relatively depressed March level. Sales in April will have been influenced by



The indices for all shops, food shops and total non-food shops are shown to the first decimal place to help interpretation, but should not be regarded as necessarily accurate to the final digit. The best indication of the recent trend is normally obtained by comparing the average index for the latest three months with the average for the immediately preceding three months but month to month fluctuations may sometimes make it preferable to average two or four months.

When using the volume figures, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with revaluation of the value series to constant prices become more acute. Thus, the relative accuracy with which volume changes have been measured is likely to have been reduced in recent periods.

The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The April 1975 sales period was the four weeks from 6 April 1975 to 3 May 1975. The corresponding period in 1974 was the four weeks from 31 March 1974 to 27 April 1974.

(†) Including department stores and mail order businesses.

The press notice giving the *provisional* estimates of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales for May and the increase in the value of sales compared with a year earlier will be published later this month.

TABLE 1 Volume of retail sales seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of sales per week (average 1971 prices) 1971 = 100

(Sales in 1971 £ million Provisional estimates)	All kinds of business (15,895)	Food shops (6,693)	Non-food shops Total (9,202)	Clothing and footwear shops (2,314)	Durable goods shops (1,801)	Other non-food shops (†) (5,087)
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100
1972	105.8	101.5	109.0	105	115	109
1973	110.7	101.0	117.7	109	127	118
1974	109.9	101.8	115.9	107	123	117
1973 1st quarter	111.8	100.8	119.8	116	130	118
2nd quarter	108.3	100.7	113.8	105	122	115
3rd quarter	110.6	101.4	117.3	108	127	118
4th quarter	112.0	101.3	119.8	109	130	121
1974 1st quarter	109.8	100.1	116.8	107	122	119
2nd quarter	107.3	100.8	112.2	103	118	114
3rd quarter	111.0	103.3	116.7	111	124	117
4th quarter	111.6	103.0	118.0	108	128	119
1975 1st quarter	111.5	100.5	119.5	112	130	119
1974 February	110.1	100.3	117.3	108	125	119
March*	110.0	100.6	116.8	106	123	120
April	107.9	100.3	113.6	104	121	115
May	105.6	100.2	109.7	98	117	112
June*	108.2	101.7	113.0	106	116	115
July	109.2	102.3	114.2	107	121	115
August	111.4	102.7	117.7	111	125	118
September*	112.2	104.5	117.8	113	126	117
October	111.4	102.8	117.8	111	124	118
November	112.8	103.9	119.3	108	132	120
December*	110.8	102.4	117.0	104	128	119
1975 January*	113.0	101.5	121.4	117	130	120
February	112.3	101.0	120.6	112	135	120
March*	109.4	99.2	116.8	108	126	118
April	120.2	102.1	133.3	111	185	125
1974 Nov.-Jan. 1975	112.2	102.5	119.2	110	130	120
1975 Feb.-Apr.	113.6	100.6	123.0	110	147	121
Percentage increase	1.2	−1.9	3.2	—	13	1

TABLE 2 Value of retail sales seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1971 = 100

(Sales in 1971 £ million Provisional estimates)	All kinds of business (15,895)	Food shops (6,693)	Non-food shops Total (9,202)	Clothing and footwear shops (2,314)	Durable goods shops (1,801)	Other non-food shops (†) (5,087)
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100
1972	112.0	108.9	114.2	112	118	114
1973	126.9	122.8	129.9	128	136	128
1974	146.7	144.5	148.2	149	143	150
1973 1st quarter	123.5	115.5	129.3	130	138	126
2nd quarter	122.0	119.9	123.6	121	128	123
3rd quarter	127.8	124.5	130.2	129	136	129
4th quarter	134.2	131.3	136.3	134	141	136
1974 1st quarter	136.8	134.6	138.4	139	135	139
2nd quarter	140.6	139.7	141.3	141	135	144
3rd quarter	150.6	147.9	152.6	157	146	153
4th quarter	158.5	155.8	160.5	159	156	163
1975 1st quarter	166.2	161.7	169.6	173	163	171
1974 February	137.0	134.2	138.9	141	137	139
March*	138.4	136.2	140.0	140	138	141
April	138.9	137.4	140.0	140	135	142
May	138.7	139.0	138.4	134	135	142
June*	143.5	142.1	144.6	147	136	147
July	146.6	144.7	148.0	149	142	149
August	150.5	146.7	153.3	158	146	154
September*	154.0	151.5	155.8	162	149	155
October	156.4	153.2	158.8	163	148	161
November	160.3	157.5	162.2	159	161	164
December*	158.8	156.5	160.4	155	157	164
1975 January*	165.8	159.4	170.5	177	161	171
February	166.7	161.2	170.8	173	168	171
March*	166.3	164.3	167.7	168	160	171
April	184.4	173.4	192.4	173	232	187
1974 Nov.-Jan. 1975	161.8	157.8	164.7	164	160	166
1975 Feb.-Apr.	172.0	166.1	176.3	171	185	176
Percentage increase	6.3	5.3	7.0	4	16	6

the announcement in the Budget on 15 April of the higher rate of VAT taking effect from 1 May and also of the increases in Excise Duties.

The final index is about 2 per cent more than the provisional estimate of 117½. Sales in many parts of the retail trade were higher than provisionally indicated (a provisional estimate issued earlier referred to the greater uncertainty than usual in the figure).

The volume of sales by durable goods shops in April is estimated to have been nearly 50 per cent above the comparatively low March level. This marked rise reflected substantial increases in sales by radio and electrical goods shops and by electricity showrooms. Within 'other non-food' shops, where there was a 6 per cent increase between March and April, sales by jewellers were at a very high level, while sales by department stores were fairly buoyant. The increase of 3 per cent in sales by food shops reflected, in part, increased sales by off-licences. Sales by clothing and footwear shops also rose by 3 per cent.

Despite the very high level of trade in April and the comparatively buoyant annual 'sales' earlier in the year, the average monthly volume of total retail sales in the first four months of the year was only about 1½ per cent above the average monthly level in the final quarter of 1974.

Value

Based on non-seasonally adjusted data, the value of total retail sales in April shows a rise of 33 per cent compared with April 1974. Within the total, sales by durable good shops are estimated to have increased by 86 per cent.

In the first four months of 1975, the average value of total sales was 24 per cent above the corresponding period of 1974.

Hire purchase and other instalment credit business in April

New instalment credit advanced by retailers and finance houses amounted to £271 million in April (in seasonally adjusted terms), considerably more than in recent months. The increase reflected the higher level of retail sales, particularly by durable goods shops, associated with the announcement in the Budget on 15 April of the higher rate of VAT taking effect from 1 May. The main increase in lending was by retailers which totalled £169 million in April, compared with a monthly average of £144 million in the first quarter of the year. Lending by finance houses amounted to £102 million in April compared with an average of £97 million in the first quarter.

Total instalment credit sales by retailers (including deposits or down-payments) were about 20 per cent higher in April than on average in the first quarter. The increase in the average level of sales by durable goods shops was particularly marked, being nearly 50 per cent up on the first quarter. Department stores sales were about 4 per cent higher and sales by other instalment credit retailers were about 8 per cent higher.

The change in debt outstanding to retailers and finance houses (ie the total value of instalments to be repaid in future periods on agreements now current) largely reflected the increase in new lending during April. Debt to finance houses was unchanged in April following a decrease of £16 million over the first quarter of 1975 as a whole. Debt outstanding to retailers increased by £26 million in April following an increase of £4 million over the first quarter. At the end of April the total debt outstanding to retailers and finance houses was £2,290 million (*not* seasonally adjusted), 3 per cent less than a year earlier.

ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (Tel: 01-606 6699). ECGD has 10 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom; these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

TABLE 1 Hire-Purchase and other instalment credit business seasonally adjusted

£ million

		Total		Finance Houses†		Retailers‡	
		New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt
1970		1,735	84	822	58	913	26
1971		2,053	240	990	165	1,063	75
1972		2,497	424	1,222	296	1,275	128
1973		2,871	438	1,453	332	1,418	106
1974		2,517	−155	1,037	−160	1,480	5
1973	2nd quarter	681	87	338	62	343	25
	3rd quarter	717	103	366	82	351	21
	4th quarter	712	77	352	57	360	20
1974	1st quarter	576	−68	232	−57	344	−11
	2nd quarter	614	−43	255	−45	359	2
	3rd quarter	648	−15	270	−28	378	13
	4th quarter	679	−29	280	−30	399	1
1975	1st quarter	723	−12	290	−16	433	4
1974	October	231	−11	97	−14	134	3
	November	224	−11	88	−5	136	−6
	December	224	−7	95	−11	129	4
1975	January	246	7	104	2	142	5
	February	243	−10	96	−10	147	–
	March	234	−9	90	−8	144	−1
	April	271	26	102	—	169	26
1974	Nov.-Jan. 1975	694	−11	287	−14	407	3
1975	Feb.-Apr.	748	7	288	−18	460	25
Percentage increase		8		—		13	
Debt outstanding at 31 December 1974 (unadjusted)		—	2,330	—	1,478	—	852

† Direct business only: ie excluding agreements block discounted with finance houses by retailers.

‡ Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'. For further definitions see footnote to Table 2.

TABLE 2 Retailers' instalment credit sales seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1966 = 100

		Total†	Durable goods shops	Department stores	Other instalment credit retailers‡
H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1966 §					
£ million		(862)	(327)	(46)	(489)
1970		121	112	119	128
1971		134	138	138	131
1972		158	162	157	155
1973		176	165	181	183
1974		184	132	193	217
1973	2nd quarter	170	161	175	176
	3rd quarter	175	162	181	182
	4th quarter	179	163	185	190
1974	1st quarter	171	118	176	207
	2nd quarter	178	126	183	212
	3rd quarter	188	134	208	222
	4th quarter	198	152	211	228
1975	1st quarter	211	159	233	244
1974	October	199	146	216	233
	November	202	156	214	233
	December•	193	154	202	218
1975	January•	208	158	228	240
	February	216	162	241	249
	March•	210	157	231	244
	April	253	238	242	264
1974	Nov.-Jan. 1975 av.	201	156	215	230
1975	Feb.-Apr. av.	225	184	238	252
Percentage increase		12	18	11	9

† Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'.

‡ General stores (other than department stores), general mail order houses and co-operative societies' non-durable goods departments.

§ Excluding sales against checks issued by other organisations.

The monthly periods for retailers consist of four weeks except those marked • which are of five weeks. The period covered by April 1975 sales was the four weeks from 6 April 1975 to 3 May 1975. The corresponding period in 1974 was from 31 March 1974 to 27 April 1974.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	16 May 1975
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	23 May 1975
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	24 Oct. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcies *see* Insolvencies	
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	30 Jan. 1975
Capital expenditure: manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	This week
Catering trades turnover (M)	23 May 1975
Census of production (A)	19 Dec. 1974
(amendment)	16 Jan. 1975
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	This week
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	9 May 1975
insolvencies (Q)	2 May 1975
liquidity (Q)	This week
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	6 June 1975
N. Ireland (M)	This week
Construction work overseas (A)	17 Oct. 1974
EEC economic indicators	30 May 1975
Energy trends (M)	6 June 1975
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	23 May 1975
Film industry	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	16 May 1975
cinema admissions and takings (M)	6 June 1975
overseas payments and earnings (A)	1 Aug. 1974
registrations of films (A)	6 Feb. 1975
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	2 May 1975
household consumption (Q)	14 Mar. 1975
Footwear industry: production, orders and deliveries (M)	23 May 1975
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	16 May 1975
Foreign trade: industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	18 Apr. 1975
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	23 May 1975
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N. Ireland index (M)	23 May 1975
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(amendment)	21 Mar. 1975
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orders and deliveries (M)	21 Mar. 1974
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Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	This week
index numbers (M)	23 May 1975

Departmental organisations, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representations overseas	4 Apr. 1975
Business Monitor titles	6 Sept. 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	23 May 1975
ECGD local offices	14 Mar. 1975
Guide to Departments	7 Mar. 1975
Official Receivers' offices	21 Mar. 1975
Programme of trade promotions	18 Apr. 1975
Release dates of economic statistics	30 May 1975

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'PROMPT' (Lying at Portsmouth)	Steel, built 1943. G.T. 232. N.T. Nil. Length (B.P.) 105 ft. Breadth (mld.) 27 ft. Depth (mld.) 12 ft. 6 in. Light Displacement 361 tons. Engine: Single screw, oil fired, steam reciprocating, triple expansion by Adam A. Cowie, Aberdeen. IHP 850.

Copies of form of purchase agreement, further particulars, plans and authority to inspect can be obtained from the Department of Trade, Room 42, Parliament Square House, 34/36 Parliament Street, London SW1A 2ND Tel: 01-212 8996.

Separate offers for each tug should be addressed to the Department of Trade, Room 43, at the above address and in envelopes clearly marked 'Offer to Purchase "EMINENT/or PROMPT" ' and must be received not later than noon on 3 July 1975.

The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser/s must satisfy himself/themselves regarding actual details of the vessels and their present condition.

Ministry of Defence

18 June 1975 Miscellaneous stores

Location: Embassy Suite, Balkerne Lane, Colchester

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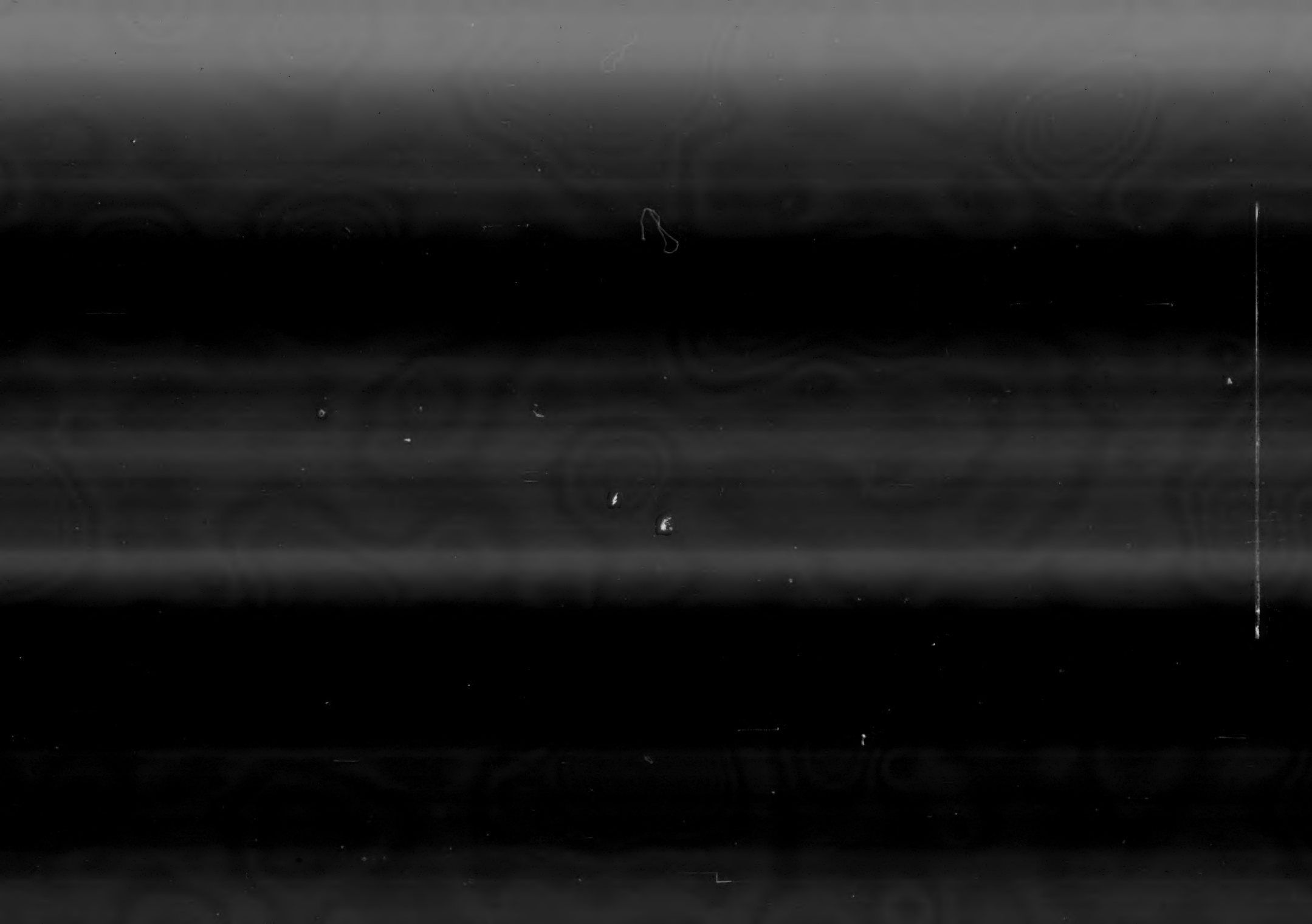
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